APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India &c.,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,602—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. BOKHARA.

A STEAM BARGE will LEAVE the Apollo Bunder, at 3 p. m., on 30th instant, to convey passengers on board.
The Steamer will sail at 5 p. m. sharp.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES.....	3206	800	T. J. Alderton....	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th "
BL PENINSULAR.	5590	1000	J. Orman	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell....	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	800	L. R. Moyle ...	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester ..	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL ..	5590	1000	E. Stewart.....	9th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA.....	2955	500	W. J. Webber..	3rd Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
ROHILLA.....	3511	600	M. de Horne.....	9th May.
COROMANDEL..	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 7th May, 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR....C. Bechtinger..		4,600	650	5th May.
b AMPHITRITE..L. Lemessich ..		4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON ....S. Mersa.....		4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA .....G. Costanzo ...		3,000	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA .....A. Lussich		4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

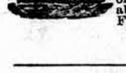
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," or the "SWORDSMAN" will sail as above early next month.
For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 5th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA, 3,550 tons, Captain W. RUSSELL, sailing 1st May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. Fares very moderate. Books through to London (overland from Genoa).
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEESE.

	Rs.	a.
DOUBLE GLOSTER—On cut.....per lb.	0	14
DUTCH EDAMS, weighing about 4 lbs... "	0	13

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Per 2 lbs. tin, Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering rom the exhausting effects of the climate will find in his Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 11-4 ; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPEAKING TUBES AND WHISTLES.

A SMALL Consignment of the above has just been opened. The WHISTLES are provided with INDICATORS to show—when there are several Whistles in use together—through which to answer.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS :—

Flexible Tubes and Whistles	...Rs. 8	0 each.
Brass Plates for do.	... " 1	12 "
Mouth Pieces and Whistles	... " 4	0 "
Do. do.	... " 3	8 "
Do. do.	... " 3	0 "

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON : taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains :—

SYME'S GUM LANCET.	SAW.
SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET.	STRAGHT SHARP BISTOURY.
TENDON KNIFE.	TENACULUM, OR NEEDLE.
DIRECTOR.	PROBE.

Rs. 20 Each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE "COCA."

DRY EPERNAY.

A SUPERIOR quality Champagne, bottled in Epernay, combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. To Travellers and those engaged in outdoor pursuits, its value cannot be over-estimated, whilst it will be found a delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic, and may be taken alike by the invalid and the strong with equal confidence.

"An excellent stimulant, and well adapted for those who suffer from nervous exhaustion."—*Lancet.*
"It is of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant."—*British Medical Journal.*
Bottles, 12 in a case .....Rs. 50 per dozen.
Half Bottles, 24 in a case .....Rs. 27-8 "

AGENTS :
PHILLIPS & Co. Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S **"GLENLIVET"** WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S **"EXTRA SPECIAL"** WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
Is a rich Mellow Whisky whose qualities are due to age alone.
Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S **"HIGHLAND MALT"** WHISKY

The product of the best Distillery in Scotland.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S **"OLD IRISH"** WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S **"HEART-LABELLED"** BRANDY

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
Rs. 37 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S **"OLD TOM"** GIN

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.
Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER'S **"DRY UNSWEETENED"** GIN

A safe and Wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.
Rs. 21-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENT.'S "UNDERWEAR."
"IMMENSE CHOICE FOR THE HOT SEASON."
MERINO, BALBRIGGAN, LISLE THREAD.
BANIANS, DRAWERS, SOCKS.
The very best Goods at MODERATE PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS. } BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY.
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ...Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... "	8	8
Extra Super " ... "	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... "	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... "	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... "	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... "	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ... "	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... "	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... "	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... "	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ...Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... "	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... "	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article "	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes "	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool "	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting "	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article "	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made "	3	12
Navy Cotton "	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 | 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... " 2 12 and 3 | 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.
The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.
Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.
This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.
N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder ..	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WRITING PAPERS

Of every Description.
PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
Bombay & Poona.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
ARE NOW SHOWING IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN THE
COSTUME DEPARTMENT
The NEWEST DRESS FABRICS.
DRESSES and ROBES for MORNING, VISITING, DINNER AND EVENING
NEW BORDERED DRESSES,
A Fashion Plate sent with every Dress Showing Style for making.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. { SHOW ROOMS. { EAST STREET, POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics ; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure ..Rs.	20	0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock "	15	8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order... "	15	8

FIT GUARANTEED

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. R. Kewby	4th May.
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer D. BALDUINO, Captain CANEPA, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 28th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 28th April, 1889.

IN the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, and in the MATTER of the KANKESHWAR SPINNING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 17th day of June 1889 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE TAMBUVALA and NANABHOY BURJORJEE SAKLATWALLA, the Liquidators of the said Company, at its Registered Office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of April, 1889.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM, Solicitors to the abovenamed Liquidators.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Horsby Road, on MONDAY, the 6th May, 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it by the Chairman.

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1888.
2. To Appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring; but are eligible for re-election.
3. To Appoint Two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

COUNTERPANES.

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture, and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides.	Fringed on four sides
For Single Cots, white ..... each	4 8	5 0
„ „ brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... „	5 0	5 8
„ „ turkey red, or turkey lilac ..... „	6 0	6 8
„ „ white, with broad, turkey red borders.. „	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... „	7 8	8 0
„ „ brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... „	8 0	8 8
„ „ turkey or turkey lilac „	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, late of Indore in Malwa, a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Indore aforesaid, on or about the 30th day of September, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India were granted on the 16th April, 1889, by the High Court at Bombay, to Harold Robertson King, Esq., Manager, Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Administrator's Attorneys.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"

NEUBERG'S

CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL

"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, „ „ 35; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40; „ „ 4-8
SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"

MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED an English-built, C. Spring Cabriolette BUGGY with patent hood.

A Bran New English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulkur of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted, miniature Broughams, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A Pair of Black Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, 5 years' old, 15 hands high.

One Black Hungarian Horse, broken in single and double harness, very quiet to ride, and suitable as a charger, up to weight, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of Major Martin:—

Two Pair of well-matched Bay Walers, height 15-3 and 15 hands, respectively.

And One Self-driving Park Phaeton, nearly new, with patent break.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10 and 1-6 per lb. are the FAVOURITE TEAS largely consumed by REGIMENTAL MESSES, and OFFICERS of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES throughout India.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

OUR exceptionally low prices in Crockery, Cutlery, and Glassware are acknowledged by all in the very first dealing with us. Compare and be satisfied with SHROFF BROTHERS.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Lot of REAL PEARLS, weighing about 2,565 Chows, will be sold by Public Auction in our Office on Wednesday next, at 3 p.m. on account of Mr. Jetta Ruttonsey.—FINLAY MUIR & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—A very fine and varied assortment of elegantly designed Iced Water Jugs, ranging in price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 88. They also form most suitable Presents.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Square PIANOFORTE, nearly new, FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Enquire at Mr. J. M. LOBO'S Litho. Press, Fort.

REPORTER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY fully qualified SHORTHAND REPORTER. Apply, stating qualifications, giving references and salary required, to "REPORTER," care of this office.

WANTED.—First and Second ENGINEERS, well qualified for steamers. Apply to Messrs. ABDUL LUTIFF BALADINA & Co., Church Gate Street, Office No. 88.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House. Umarkhadi.

BILLIARD CHALK, As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort' Bombay, is the most Accommodative Hotel; Unrivalled for Comfort and Cleanliness. Terms moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home,. Charges moderate.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires COMFORTABLE HOME with private English Family residing in or near the Fort. SHARPLES, care of this paper.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO BE LET, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. Apply to MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to teach French and German to private pupils. For terms, &c., apply to "A. S.," care of Miss Millett, Grant Road.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

PRINCES.—Astronomers and others interested in or desirous of purchasing Astronomical Instruments have now an opportunity of viewing one of the finest and largest Astronomical Telescopes ever brought to India at Messrs. C. JOST and Co.'s Electrical and Optical Works, 16 and 18 Church Gate, Bombay, for a short time only as Instrument has to be delivered to purchaser.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screen and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HICK'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6. B. W. Hypodermic Syringes, with 6 Tubes of Tabloids, Rs. 13; other Hypodermic Syringes from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 7-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at short Notice.

A LONDON QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN is desirous of going in charge of a Passenger Steamer to any European Port for free passage. Apply to "X.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—At the Wankaner Paddocks, several young, strong, and handsome, half-bred Horses and Mares for polo and carriage use. For further particulars apply to the STATE KARBHARI, Wankaner.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth, Characters (European and Indian) 30 from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter and Erector, has been Foreman of Turning Shop, (200 hands,) also Carriage and Wagon Shops including Saw Mill, (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. Address replies to "M. E. B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

CASHIER AND HEAD PAY-CLERK.

CASHIER and HEAD PAY-CLERK REQUIRED for the Benzal-Nagpur Railway. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem and such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to under the rules in force for the time being.

Applications from persons not having previous Railway Experience will not be attended to.

The Selected Candidate will be required before taking up the appointment to deposit security of Rs. 10,000 in Government Paper, and to sign the usual agreement bond in force on State Railways. He must also join his appointment at Nagpur at his own expense.

Applications should be submitted to the Undersigned, together with Copies of Testimonials which will not be returned.

A. T. GOODFELLOW, Joint Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING, Attorneys for Liquidators.

Bombay, April 22, 1889.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER, Sole Agent, 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.

Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD, OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.

Queen's Road — BOMBAY, — Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO., Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THACKER AND CO., LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.

Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.

Subscriptions taken for English Newspapers and Periodicals.

STATIONERY
of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY. LD.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LET.—A Well-Furnished BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, for Six Months from Middle of May next. Rent Extremely Moderate. For urther particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

Hornby Row.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chetean d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, 3-30 p.m.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Kashgar (s), from China; Bancoora (s), Calcutta; and Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—Siam (s), from Aden; Idar (s), Cardiff; Ganges (s), China; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th:—Chindwara (s), for Calcutta and Coast; Busheer (s), Marmagao and Coast; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; and Neera (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Inchgarvie (s), for Rangoon; and Methley Hall (s), Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Olympus entered and the s.s. Jordon left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Falls of Inversnaid, Bancoora, and Kashgar entered the dock on Saturday.

FAIR.—The annual Wagheshwaree Temple fair will be held to-day at the Parel Tank Road, and will continue for three successive days.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY CO., LD.—The traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 20th April 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 52,257 in receipts.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 10th instant, concluded on Saturday last, after a sitting extending over twelve days.

FOUND.—Five emeralds were found lying at the Church Gate Railway Station on Friday last by a Mahomedan named Cassumsha Sullimansha. Subsequently one Heerajee Dossabhoy claimed the emeralds as his property.

LECTURE.—The well-known Pandit Achootanund Suruswati Swami will deliver a public lecture to-day in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the Vedanta in the Hindee language at 5-30 p.m. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

THEFT AT DADUR.—Ann Francis, a native Christian woman residing in a jowlee hut at Coombarwada, Dadur, has reported to the police the theft of a tin box containing gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 130 from her hut on Thursday last.

SPORTING.—The following members of the Western India Turf Club have been elected Stewards for the year 1889-90:—Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye; A. Keyser, Esq., C.S.; Col. St. T. LeMerchant, R.H.A.; Col. J. F. Willoughby, 3rd Cavalry; T. M. Filgate, Esq.; General J. Hills, C.B., R.E.; and Col. W. Merriman, R.E.

A WARNING TO BOATMEN.—Naga Bhica and Balla.boat tindals, were on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having caused an obstruction with their boats at the entrance to the Prince's Dock while the steam vessel Bancoora was about entering the Dock. They were both convicted and fined Rs. 15 each.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—John Hickie, a European vagrant, was charged on Saturday last before Mr. P. Ryan with failing to return to the Government Workhouse on the expiration of his leave, granted him for one day on the 15th instant. The accused, on failing to show cause against his conviction upon the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of Flora Nisson, a Jew girl aged six years. On the 21st instant, while playing near a portable fireplace in her parents' house at Bellasis Junction Road, deceased's cloth caught fire, and she was extensively burnt about her body, from the effects of which she died at the hospital at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

DEATH AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla, on the death of Balla Pandoo *alias* Rowjee Pandoo, aged 24 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, and was admitted on the 23rd instant on a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment. He was ill when brought to the prison and was sent to the Jail Hospital, where he died about noon on Saturday. The verdict was that death was caused by hepatic abscess.

ALLIANCE WELCOME TO MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P.

A PRIVATE meeting called by invitation of the London Auxiliary of the Alliance was held on Thursday evening, March 21st, in the parlour of Exeter Hall, London, to welcome Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., and Mrs. Caine, on their return from India, where Mr. Caine has been engaged in the promotion of a movement among Natives and Europeans against the liquor traffic and Abkharee (excise licence) system of that country; and to hear from Mr. Caine a statement of what has occurred in consequence of his visit. Tea and coffee were served from six to seven o'clock.

Mr. George Dibley (Chairman of Committee) took the chair in the absence of the President of the Auxiliary. Mr. B. Whitworth, J.P., and Mr. Kempster read the following address from the committee of the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance:—

"Dear Mr. Caine,—In the invitation to yourself and Mrs. Caine to attend the present meeting, we were moved by a profound interest in the object of your recent visit to India. We have long lamented that the drink curse which has for ages been doing its deadly work among us, should, by the influence of our Government in India, be spreading among races whose religious customs and climate dispose them to abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

"From the beginning of the Temperance movement this wrong has been deplored and denounced; but we were specially glad to find that you were prepared, at the sacrifice of many home comforts, to undertake a mission which we trust will be productive of numerous and lasting benefits to the inhabitants of India.

"While we are seeking the suppression of the liquor traffic in the British Isles, we shall delight to see the rising of barriers in our Indian Empire against the tide of alcoholic invasion; and we sincerely pray that your laudable efforts, and those of all your coadjutors in this country and in India, for the protection of the population of that great dependency, may be rewarded by success—a success which can bring with it nothing but happiness to India, and the richest satisfaction to all who believe that loving service to man cannot be separated from the true love and service of God.

After Mr. Paine had replied Mr. Jehangir Pirozshaw, of Karrachee, said that Englishmen obtained information second-hand, and when Indians came to investigate the opinions based on such information, they found themselves misrepresented. Mr. Caine, unlike many other speakers, had gone and examined the matter on the spot. If he compared his present knowledge with what he had before, he would understand the point he sought to make in his opening remark. England was guided in its destinies by Englishmen, and when we had done good to the one country we had done good to the other. The Government might encourage or discourage the liquor traffic, but the demand for it previously did not exist as it did now. The people were largely influenced by the conduct of those above them, and a good many of them had doubtless been tempted to drink by the force of example. They used to have a drink called "toddy," but it was not nearly so harmful as what the Government supplied. Hindoos and Mohammedans did not drink, but now they were beginning to practice. Civilization carried with it some of its evils, drink was one of them. He hoped the example of Mr. Cane would be followed by other gentlemen. (Cheers.)

THE late Colonel Henry Streatfield, who died a fortnight at ago at Chiddingston Castle, is succeeded in the estates by his son, Captain Streatfield, of the Grenadier Guards, at present absent in India on the staff of the Viceroy.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury the trial of Dhondia Ballajee, Luxmon Chimnajee, Golam Mahomed Sali, and Muncherjee Maneckjee was resumed. They were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of Parashram Krishnajee and with voluntarily causing him grievous hurt. The first prisoner was also charged with abetment of the offence in inciting the others to assault the deceased. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Dhairyavan, Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, appeared for the defence of four prisoners respectively.

Some further minor evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Chitty, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said the jury could have little doubt that the latter prisoners had struck the deceased, and the first prisoner was also present at the time, although there was no direct evidence to prove that he actually assaulted the deceased.

Lord Colin Campbell, in addressing the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, drew the attention of the jury to what, he said, were exaggerations and discrepancies in the evidence offered against his clients, and asked the jury to dismiss such evidence as unreliable. His client was not present at the time of the assault, but if the jury came to a contrary conclusion, the learned counsel asked them to find that he did not incite the other prisoners to commit the assault if it was ever committed by them. Lord Colin Campbell said he was shocked that such serious charges as these should have been brought against his client and the other prisoners testified to by witnesses who were utterly unworthy of credit. He was new to the country, and was not acquainted, perhaps, with things as they were going on here; but he must say that such evidence as had been adduced in this case should raise doubts in the minds of the jury, if doubts did not already exist, as to the truthfulness of the story told for the prosecution; and he fully trusted that the jury, giving the benefit of those doubts to the prisoners, would find them not guilty.

The counsel for the other prisoners, in addressing the jury one after the other, commented upon the evidence, drawing attention to what they believed to be discrepancies and inconsistencies therein, to the unreliable character of the evidence adduced for the prosecution, and to the weakness and improbability of the theory set up.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said it was one entirely depending upon the appreciation of evidence, and his Lordship must say that the evidence which had been adduced was capable of being viewed in different lights by different individuals. A striking instance of the extraordinary divergence of opinion among different individuals viewing the same evidence was afforded in the result of a Commission which sat recently at Poona with reference to a certain individual, the Commission arriving at the conclusion on no less than thirty-two charges that they were not proved, whereas another individual, a member of Government, arrived at the opposite conclusion, saying that the views of the evidence taken by the Commission was wrong. His Lordship remarked that the evidence in this case was in the same way capable of being viewed in different lights. The prisoner must be presumed to be innocent until he was proved guilty, and the jury must be satisfied that there was no view of the evidence consistent with the prisoner's innocence before they found him guilty. The charge was a serious one, and must be carefully inquired into. That this unfortunate man—a strong, hale, hearty man of thirty-five years—met his death in the Carnac Road at some distance from the Crawford Markets on the 26th February last there could be no doubt. It was suggested to the jury by the learned counsel for the first prisoner that the death of the deceased must have been caused by a fall on the stone foot-path. The jury were to see how far this theory was consistent with the medical evidences in the case which his Lordship read to them. The learned Judge briefly stated what the case for the prosecution was, and read different portions of the evidence bearing upon the main points to which he alluded.

The jury retired for consultation at 3-10 p.m., and on their return into court at 4-30 p.m., the foreman said the jury were divided as follows:—Five against four for an acquittal of the first three prisoners, and eight against one for an acquittal of the fourth prisoner.

The fourth prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The foreman said he saw no chance of a closer unanimity than five against four, even if the jury consulted for a longer time.

The Judge said he had the power, under section 308, of ordering a new trial of the first three prisoners, but that looking to the unsatisfactory character of the evidence adduced against them, especially the many contradictions, he would order the release.

The first three prisoners were accordingly released without being discharged.

SENTENCES PASSED.

The prisoners convicted at these Sessions, the passing of sentences upon whom had been reserved, were brought forward, while the jury in the above case retired for consultation.

The first of these was Rowjee Wamonjee, who had been convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument of cutting.

The prisoner said: I have served the Government for twenty years with honesty and uprightness, for which I receive a pension of three or four rupees from the Sircar. It is only three years ago I came down to Bombay, and during the time I have had no quarrel with any person whatever. I now pray for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said:—Rowjee Wamonjee, you have been convicted of a very murderous attack with a sharp cutting instrument upon a man and his two wives. For each of these three offences, you are liable to transportation for life. You succeeded, however, only in the disfiguration of their faces; and it does not quite clearly appear whether you struck the blows with great violence. The offence of striking with deadly weapons is getting too common in this city, and the sentence of the court upon you is that you be transported for ten years.

William Neill, who had been convicted in the first of the "Golden Gang" cases of theft as a servant, was next brought forward.

Prisoner: I pray for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: It is a sad thing to see a man in your position, who occupied the post of a guard on the railway, in the dock of this court. I myself think that, when you were first taken up, you did tell the police what was true, and I think that it was owing to the disclosures you made, soon after your arrest, that the police succeeded in recovering a great portion of the stolen property. The offence is a very serious one, and I trust that the punishment I am going to award will be a warning to you and to others like you who are entrusted with property on the railways, that they cannot with impunity betray the trust reposed in them by their employers. The sentence of the court upon you is that you be rigorously imprisoned for six years.

The Sessions were then dissolved, there being no other case for trial.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

FRIVOLOUS APPEALS FROM PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS.

IMPERATRIX VS. LUTIFF GANI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, some time ago Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, who convicted the accused of theft in two different cases and sentenced him to an aggregate period of four years' rigorous imprisonment. The bulk of the property was found in the possession of one Sumar Sulleman, who received it from prisoner, and whom the prisoner pointed out. Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOPAL BHIKU AND KUSHIA DAJEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted each of the accused of housebreaking with intent to commit theft in three different instances, and sentenced them each to an aggregate term of four years' rigorous imprisonment. In one case a noise at about 11 o'clock one night attracted the attention of some men who were sitting in a tinman's shop close by. They took lights, and on going down the sweeper's passage they saw the two prisoners and had them arrested. The back door of a shop in the passage was found broken open. The mud in the passage was found sticking to the prisoners' feet, and it was found that they were living together, and were carrying on their dishonest practices in partnership. In another case they stole a watch from a shop which they had broken into, and afterwards pawned it. In the third case the second accused stole some watches from a shop in Dongree Street and pawned them with a Marwaree, whose shop the first accused pointed out to the police. Their Lordships, on an examination of the record and proceedings, saw no reason to interfere in the case and the appeal was dismissed.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

THE seventh public lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, came off at the Framji Kavasji Institute on Tuesday, the 16th instant, Mr. K. R. Kama, the President of the Society, taking the chair. The subject chosen for the evening was "The Physiology of Digestion," and the lecturer, Dr. Kekhashru Nassarwanji Bahadhurji, M.D., London, handled it in a very popular and interesting manner. Scientific as the lecture was, it was illustrated with experiments, and the masterly treatment the subject received at the hands of the learned lecturer made a strong impression upon his hearers, among whom were a few Parsi ladies, who seemed to listen to the lecture with marked attention throughout. The lecturer began with a classification of food into four groups; namely, proteids, *e.g.*, white of egg; carbo-hydrates, *e.g*, starch and sugar; hydrocarbons, *e.g.*, fat; and salts, *e.g.*, kitchen salt. He then stated as follows:—Amongst other wants of the animal economy food supplies material for the growth and nourishment of the various tissues of our body. If a solution of white of egg be placed in a parchment tube and the tube suspended in water, the white of egg does not pass through the membranous tube to mix with the surrounding fluid. But when the white of egg is treated with a digestive juice and the experiment repeated, a substance called peptone, which is the altered proteid of the egg, will be found to pass through the membranous tube. And physically starch is to sugar what proteid is to peptone. Blood is the general purveyor of the system, and to reach blood all food has to pass through the thin membranous walls of the *capillaries* in which blood circulates. Thus then nature has to cook the food we eat over again to permit of its being taken up by blood. The experiment of converting proteid into peptone and starch into sugar, and others that will be performed, are not intended for instruction in the chemistry of digestion, but for showing what valuable aid chemistry gives in the study of physiology. Moreover, the main object of the lecture is to show the value of exact physiological knowledge and the successful application of such knowledge in the treatment of disease. The study of the anatomy of the digestive tract, as indeed the study of anatomy generally shows how purposeful nature is, and what beautiful and clever devices she adopts for securing her ends. The food of the meals we eat has to be cooked over again, as said before and for the performance of this function there are provided special secreting glands in what is called the mucous lining of the alimentary canal. But as in the process of digestion the food has to be "turned" so as to secure a thorough mixing of the juices, and as according to the methodical ways of nature it has to be presented to the various juices in turn, there is the element of motion provided in the shape of a muscular covering over the mucous membrane. The mucous membrane, besides having the special digestive glands, provides a secretion which keeps the alimentary canal moist, and thus aids the easy movements of its contents. In the small intestines the mucous membrane presents a peculiar velvety and shaggy appearance. And why? It is in the small intestines chiefly that the prepared material is taken up by blood. Now the greater the quantity of blood, the greater the amount taken up, and to secure extensive absorption with due regard to economy of space the mucous membrane, in which are the blood capillaries, is thrown into folds like the pleats of a "*saree*" or the ladies' skirt. Thus a surface of yards is presented in a very small compass. But nature has a further device of splitting up the folds into numerous little fingers called the "villi." Each "villus" having in it a loop of capillaries round what is called a "lacteal," so that while the capillaries have the changed proteids and carbohydrates flowing into them, the "lacteals" pick up the minute particles of altered fats by means of cells at their base working like a crab. The muscular coat has longitudinal and circular fibres throughout, so as to secure a wavy motion of the intestines. The circular fibres being strong enough in certain places to act as windows, and there is actually a window (shown in a dried specimen) to guard the return of the contents of the large intestines into the small. In the stomach the food-mass is collected first, and retained for some four or five hours. Here the mass must be well turned, and a simple wavy motion is not enough; the stomach is given some oblique muscular fibres to enable it to "churn" well its contents. How simple and admirable nature's ways are! After explaining the action and uses of the saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic juice, and bile, it was pointed out that experiments with the digestive juices not only show what nature's methods are, but they further teach how they may be assisted or imitated when necessary or modified for better or for worse, according to circumstances. The value of treatment by artificially digested nourishment was next indicated. The lecturer then proceeded as follows:—The various substances in the digestive juices have certain exact proportions, and act under certain conditions. It is the knowledge of these facts that secures success in treatment of disease. We learn that for healthy digestion it is essential that the digestive juices be normal in quality and quantity, that the mucous membrane does its normal lubricating work, *i.e.*, there is no excess or diminution of its ordinary secretions; that there is normal action of the muscular coat, and that enough time is allowed for natural processes. And to these physical conditions there must be added the important condition of nervous equilibrium. If there is any system more than another which sympathises with the governing system of the body, namely, the nervous system, it is the digestive. The poor appetite of these ill at ease is known to all. The diarrhœa of fright is also a familiar fact. The influence of the nervous system on the salivary secretion is now-a-days well shown by experiments upon animals. The inhibitory action of the nerves on the saliva is well illustrated by the rice remaining dry in the mouth of the real culprit from amongst a number of the suspected persons. The effect was, no doubt, formerly attributed to some spiritual agency, but we now know that the agent is the nerve which transmits the true message at the instance of the spirit of fright. From a glance at the physical conditions enumerated, it is easy to surmise that any deviation from them may produce what is ordinarily known as indigestion—dyspepsia. But is the exact nature of the deviation ascertained by kind friends when they recommend their elixirs, or by people who go to the chemists for a pill or a powder? And is it to be wondered at that the swallowing of pounds of pepsine and such other patents do not cure the dyspepsias, but in some cases make them actually worse. That the latter is the fact it is not difficult to understand. Only a small quantity of pepsine is normaly required, and when there is a deficiency it is a very fractional one. According to the popular idea of the efficacy of strong doses, so much pepsine is usually swallowed that there is an actual surplus which, besides doing other mischief, impedes natural processes. And the glands that did work are, so to say, rendered idle, and with idleness comes on wasting. To take other simple instances, what happens when food is bolted without proper mastication? The lumps that are gulped down steal a march upon the stomach; moreover, the gastric juice is unable to act upon the whole lump, just as when cocoa or arrow-root is thrown into milk in large quantities without proper stirring, there are big clots formed which mix with the milk only on the surface. The undigested masses often irritate the bowels, which act violently to expel them with the result that there is diarrhœa and griping. Something, no doubt, will be suggested to stop the bowels and naturally to keep the offending lumps in to go on with their mischief! Would not the rational treatment be to give an actual purge to help the bowels to expel their irritating contents and to prevent in future the formation of the lumps What is more natural than the lubricating process falling short, now and again, of the normal? And this actually does occur in the large intestine and produces constipation. A routine cathartic pill is swallowed. But what is its action? It irritates the small intestines, makes them pour out a lot of water to wash off the effete dry contents of the large intestine, *i.e.*, there is a free action of the bowels with a lot of griping. But the patient has his large bowel remaining as dry as ever. Would not the right treatment be to give something that will just lubricate the large bowel? Again, constipation may be due to weakness of the muscle of the large bowel. Would not a little shampooing of the abdomen to restore the tone of tired muscle be a more rational treatment than the swallowing of a cathartic pill? It often happens that there is over-secretion of mucous in the stomach of children, and this condition of the mucous membrane extends at times to the tube from which bile is poured into the small intestine. Is it not possible under the circumstances for the narrow tube to get clogged with a pellet of mucous and the flow of bile thereupon stopping? But as there will be naturally a little enlargement of the liver from its secretion not finding an outlet, and the skin will assume a yellow colour from the bile circulating in the blood, the conclusion that "the liver is affected" is at once jumped at, and some powerful liver drugs administered with the result that the little patients continue to suffer. Is that, however, the right treatment? Would not one who *knows* the ordinary facts of physiology and understands little deviations therefrom give a simple remedy to cure the condition of the stomach that gave rise to the plug that stopped the natural flow of bile, instead of imagining a liver mischief and punishing the much-abused organ from sheer ignorance. The anatomy of the child is a little different and so naturally its physiology. The pancreas grows with the growth of the infant, and it is quite after some years that the right quantity of the pancreatic secretion is established. Starchy matter is chiefly digested by the help of the pancreas. Biscuits are often given to babies who, having insufficient pancreatic juice, naturally suffer from indigestion which very often takes the shape of irritant diarrhœa from the starch of the biscuit being not digested, and this diarrhœa, assuming a chronic type, produces general wasting, and the various disorders that follow in its train. To understand the technicalities and the details of the subject-matter of the lecture a certain amount of particular knowledge must be presupposed. But prepared as the audience is for the A, B, C of the subject, a plain fare has been studiously provided and the fine technicalities avoided to prevent a mental indigestion.

At the close of the lecture the chairman, Mr. Kama, made a few interesting observations on the subject of the lecture, and thanked the lecturer for his learned, able, and interesting discourse. In doing so Mr. Kama reminded the meeting that the learned lecturer had, as a Gilchrist scholar, proceeded to England to study medicine, in which branch of knowledge he had attained the highest honours. The chairman added that, if his information was correct, until lately none of the eminent European physicians on this side of India, except the late learned Principal of the Grant Medical College Dr. Carter, who had but recently left these shores for England, had obtained the degree of M. D. of the London University (although we have now another London M. D. in the person of Dr. Meyer, the new Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College)—a rare honour which by his rare merits Dr. Bahadhurji had the good fortune to acquire. That a Parsi should earn this well-merited distinction and achieve such success in the medical branch of knowledge was a matter on which, said he, not only the learned lecturer, but the whole body of native medical men on this side of India, not only the Parsi community, but the whole of the native community, should be congratulated, adding that the keystone of Dr. Bahadhurji's success in the branch of study he had taken up could be inferred from his own lecture. The incidental remarks made by the lecturer in the course of his lecture that while reading "this is so and that is so," a student must not content himself with simply trying to remember the fact, but must pause to ponder and find out "why this is so and why that is so," furnished a clue to Dr. Bahadhurji's ways of study and the cause of his success. The chairman in conclusion added that the discourse of the evening was a maiden attempt of Dr. Bahadhurji's in connection with the Society, but still a very successful one, and he hoped that this first lecture of Dr. Bahadhurji, under the auspices of the Society, would not be the last, but would be the precursor of many more important lectures on scientific subjects in years to come.

The proceedings terminated with a brief address by Dr. Kirtikar, at the desire of the chairman, on the value and importance of the lecture in its scientific aspect. In doing so, he said that the lecture was at once interesting and important, and would, if largely circulated after it is printed, be a great boon to the public.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT PAREL.

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway Recreation Club Fancy Dress Ball, given at the Mechanics' Institute, Parell, on Friday evening last was a great success, mainly due to the active part Mr. M. D. Mellow, the honorary secretary, and Mr. H. Barrett, the treasurer of the club, assisted by some of the members of the club, had taken in getting up the entertainment. The hall was most tastefully draped with flags, and the boarded floor was well prepared for dancing. Of the costumes, it is needless to say, they were, as usual, most varied and charming. Among the fancy dresses were some that we have seen before on similar occasions, although a very few that were novel in character. Of the latter one of the most noticeable, because of its novelty, was the dress of the Royal Bombay Volunteer Artillery, worn by a young lady. Another young lady also attracted attention in a dress which was described as "the stars and stripes," with which she wore a small artificial bouquet, and by means of a portable battery which she conveyed concealed in her dress was able to illuminate the bouquet with the electric light causing it to sparkle like a cluster of diamonds. There were also ladies in some very effective dresses, such as Night, Midshipmite, L'Incroyable, Dolly, Mayflower, Parsee Lady of the Period, Dutch Fishwife, Red, White, and Blue, Salvationist, &c., and gentlemen representing Dukes, Paul Pry, Clowns, Sailors, Afghan Chiefs, Paddy from Cork, A Perfect Cure, Medical Warrant Officer, A.-D.-C.'s, &c. Several of the officers of the Railway Company were also present. There was a splendid string band in attendance conducted by Mr. Cunha, the well-known musician of this city. Dancing was kept up with spirit till the small hours of the morning. The refreshments and supper were liberally supplied and of the very best quality.

The following is a list of the Costumes worn:—

LADIES.

Miss Boylette	Flower Girl.
Miss Crawford	Twinkling Star.
Miss Coleman	Madame Favart.
Mrs. Seager	Winter.
Miss Barker	Swiss Girl.
Miss Buck	Incroyable.
Miss Marie Buck	Red, White, and Blue.
Miss Ellen Buck	Red, White, and Blue.
Miss Ella	Midshipmite.
Miss K. Sibbald	Knight Templar.
Miss J. Sibbald	Queen of the Roses.
Mrs. Monolesca	Salvation Army Lass.
Mrs. H. J. Brennan	Lady of the 19th Century.
Miss L. Chislett	Night.
Miss W. Lenahan	Fish Wife.
Miss Price	Lady of the 19th Century.
Miss Flo. Millar	Forget-me-not.
Miss Devonshire	Sergt, B. V. Artillery.
Mrs. F. B Stewart	Stars and Stripes.
Mrs. Pinson	Dutch Fisher Wife.
Mrs. Linn-Pereira	Parsee Lady.
Mrs. L. Tail	Highland Lassie.
Mrs. G. Macdonald	Red, White, and Blue.

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. P. Boylette	Costume, 19th Century.
Mr. W. B. Cavell	Model Sailor.
Mr. J. W. Seager	Neapolitan
Mr. Radenhurst	Turkoman Chief.
Master E. Barrett	B. B. & C. I. Cadet Vol.
Mr. H. Barrett	Paddy.
Mr. D. A. Pinder	Figaro.
Mr. W. H. Brewer	Corsican Fisherman.
Mr. E. Ansell	Bohemian King.
Mr. H. J. Sibbald	Neapolitan Fisherman.
Mr. T. F. W. Wood	Actæon.
Mr. G. Smith	Uniform, B. V. Rifles.
Mr. Gillespie	Spanish Nobleman.
Mr. R. Ramsay	Midshipman.
Mr. G. Macdonald	Baker.
Mr. L. D. Chislett	Afghan Nobleman.
Mr. Ed. Williams	Uniform, B. B. & C. I.
Mr. W. Weir	Swiss Mountaineer.
Mr. H. B. Millar	Uniform.
Mr. J. S. Ramsay	Barber.
Mr. A. E. Walker	Hongroise.
Mr. F. B. Stewart	Paddy.
Mr. Richard Owen	Italian Peasant.
Mr. F. W. Paeplow	Uniform, G. I. P. Vol.
Mr. W. Ramsey	Mexican Cow-boy.
Mr. B. Linn-Pereira	Uniform, Medical Service.
Mr. Geo. Forster	Sailor.
Mr. C. H. King	Uniform, 1st Punjab Vol.
Mr. H. W. Stewart	Uniform, B B and C I Vol.
Mr. J. Brooks	Ace of Hearts.
Mr. Carroll	Uniform, R H A
Mr. B Avron	Dress, George N. Period.
Mr. A Ellis	Italian Nobleman.
Mr. M. D. Mellow	Jockey.
Mr. Dean	Uniform, B B and C I Vol.
Mr. Greenhaugh	Turkish Zouave.
Mr. C. Dyson	Neapolitan Fisherman.

TENDERS for remittances on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were received at the Bank up to mail day when the following allotments were announced:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 8,91,000, at an average of 1s. 4·2173d.; Bombay, Rs. 11,76,000 at an average of 1s. 4·2158d.; and Madras, Rs. 3,00,000, at an average of 1s. 4·2125d.; and in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs.8,80,000, and an average of 1s. 4·292d.; Bombay, Rs. 9,68,000, at an average of 1s. 4·306d.; and Madras, Rs. 4,00,000, at an average of 1s. 4·3125d., applicants for bills at 1s. 4 3-16d. receiving about 29 per cent and above in full; and for transfers at 1s. 4 9-32d; 29 per cent. and above in full. Between April 3 and April 9 remittances for Rs. 48,20,000 were sold and realised £327,240, while from April 1 to last night bills and transfers for Rs. 49,20,000 were disposed of and produced £334,102.

THE board of directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, after adding, £10,000 to the reserve fund have determined, subject to audit, to recommend the payment of a dividend for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1888, of 17s. 6d. per share, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent. for the year and a bonus of 20s. per share both free of income-tax, making in all 10 per cent. for the year. The dividend and bonus will be payable on and after May 1 next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ss Inchgarvie, 1,705 tons, Captain M T Moss, sailed yesterday morning for Rangoon with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain W Britten, sailed last Saturday evening, for Calcutta with ballast.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain R Poland, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff, with a general cargo of coals.

THE coasting ss Neera, 168 tons, Captain G Abbrate, sailed last Saturday evening for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Busheer, 538 tons, Captain T W Lowins, sailed last Saturday evening for Marmagoa and Coast, with a general cargo.

THE British ss Arara, 2,601 tons, Captain D Mackinlay, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,786 tons of coal for the Bombay Co. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Hall Line ss Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain A Buck, sailed yesterday morning for Genoa via Suez Canal with a general cargo and Mr. Beechy, Mr Arthurs, Major Roberts, and Mr Sadler as saloon passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain C Doert, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 90 cases opium, 1 native officer, 1 medical officer, and 25 rank and file of the 21st Regiment, and 30 deck passengers from the Persian Gulf ports.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain B Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Negapatam—Surgeon Major Slaughter. For Mangalore—Captain G C Atkinson and 3 servants; and 25 deck passengers.

THE British ss Accomac, 1,629 tons, Captain G Windsor, arrived in harbour last Friday evening, from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,966 tons of coal for the G I P R Co. She is consigned to the captain. The ss Accomac reported having passed a large sunken buggalow with her stern awash and about ten feet of her mast out of water. She was, when observed, three miles W N W from the Outer Light Vessel, Bombay.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sails for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—Surgeon P J Damania, Mr and Mrs Panafilino, Lieut J S Bush, Mrs R B Maconochie, Mrs V Monico, Mr Syed Sulleman and 2 friends, Mr M. Abdoola, Mr Goolam Hoosen Peerbhoy and 4 friends, Mr Mirza Abdoola, Mr Early, a clerk, Darashaw Dossabhoy, Mrs F Alimo and infant, 1 gentleman and 1 boy, and 79 deck passengers.

THE ss D. Balduino, 3,044 tons, Captain Campa, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Genoa and Naples, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Genoa—Captain Nalle, Mr T B Trigac, Mr D C Shoffe, Mr Norman, Sister Maria, Mr, Mrs and the two Missef Browne and four children, Dulapis Aja, and Aja Deela Sig Ziffo, G Edoardo, Serno dell Sig Cahec, Mr Hosohand and Messrs Denis, Vital, Ahogia, Cumiceth, Menarumia, Oscar, Bakac, Magliani, several servants, and 36 deck passengers. From Suez—Mr Hotchgard and friend.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE extra P and O Co's ss Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain C Gadd, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from China, with a general cargo and Mr Favre as saloon and 300 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O ss Ganges, 2,110 tons, Captain Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China, with a general cargo, the China and Australian mails, and the following passengers:—From China—Mr. Raphael, Mr H H Pangelly, Mr J Wallace Mr A Harvie and Captain Webber. From Singapore—Mr and Mrs Playfair, Abdool Rahemon Esmail, and five distressed Italian seamen. From Australia:—Mr Brown, Mr Walmsby Mr Simpson, Mr V Vania, Mr B Vania, Mr C W Lamb, and Captain Gordon. From Colombo—Mr S J Clarke Major Broome, Miss Thorne, Miss Sleater, Captain Dayawante and 19 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2321	Russell	B	W&A.Graham&Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Volturno	1 37	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2281	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
„ Methley Hall	2182	Buck	M	Edward Bates & Co
„ Strathearn	1851	Diarmid	N	W.&A.Graham&Co
„ Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A.Graham&Co
„ Excelsior	1212	Cornforth	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	Masconachie	6	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Imperator	2441	Beettinger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
„ M. Branch	1735	Ritson	8	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bancoora	2170	Browne	9	M. Mackenzie.
„ Busheer	539	Lewins	10	M. Mackenzie.
„ Ataka	2 71	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Hopetown	1365	Preatice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	China, April 6.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Calcutta, April 4.
	Henry Bolckow(s)	Doert	Persian Gulf, Apr.11
28	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, April 22.
	Idar (s)	Poland	Cardiff, April 4.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	China, April 6.
	D

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,

"LA PERICHOLE."

LA PERICHOLE .....Miss Gracie Plaisted.
PIQUILLO .....Mr. Charles Harding.

WEDNESDAY,
FIRST PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY
OF
"THE MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB."
Orchestra under the Direction of
Mr. GEO. TRIMNEL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
OVERTURE AT 9 P. M.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 a.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores Towa Barracks—
A quantity of unserviceable dead stock.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned,
The bungalow known as "Locksley Hall," situated at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, containing by admeasurement about 16,291 square yards or thereabouts, and which was lately used as Abdool Rahaman Mucca and Co.'s stable.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
Also soon after the above sale of the above property there will be put up for sale—
A large teakwood shed covered with Mangalore tiles, suitable for building purposes.
Also teakwood rafters, bamboos and other sundry lots.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first-rate mahogany harmonium with 11 stops by Sonody and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built double-seated brougham, English tonic, &c., &c., the property of Rev. JOHN FORGAN.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Rutnajee Sewajee and Co—
12½ tons yellow metal braziers in bundles, ex s.s Horn Head.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Colt WALKER, R.A.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton and Grain Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of cotton and grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SAILS, MASTS, ROPES, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of deck stores, such as sails, masts, ropes, &c., &c., lately belonging to the torpedo boats recently arrived from England.

On SATURDAY, the 4th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, strong-built brougham, a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a strong pony cart, &c., &c., the property of JAMES MOIR, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 6th May next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba, a quantity of cast iron, scrap iron, earthenware drain pipes, candle-wast-, leather pieces, teakwood poles and posts, old rails, car wheels and sundry other stores.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required up the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Horaby Row, Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said remises are situate in the sub-district of the Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay April , 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd May, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
4 cases white lenoes.
1 ,, ,, muils.
2 ,, ,, shirting fents.
2 ,, ,, handkerchiefs.
1 ,, colored cotton flannel.
1 ,, superior brown half-hose.
1 ,, white cambric.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 29, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Veerchund Sella and Gamna Premchund, trading under the name of Veerchund Sella and Co., with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and risk of the mortagor Shaik Mahomed Shaik Cassum, an insolvent:—
All the piece of land, with a dwelling-house, situate at Haine's Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 225 and new No 1375l, and the said house is assessed by the Municipality under No. 126, containing by admeasurement about 129 square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Antone de Souza, on the south by the property of Narayen Keswajee, on the east by the drain, and on the west by the property of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 29, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, gagrapat.
5 ,, coloured handkerchiefs.
5 ,, striped brown pilot cloth.
The property of an officer—
1 single-poled tent and 1 rowtee.
1 invalid's bath chair.
1 D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. gun by Westley Richard.
1 S.-B. B.-L. C.-F. rifle by Woodward and Sons.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Sooltanally Rahimbhoy.—
6 bales 600 reams small hood curl paper, 16 by 21 inches, ex "Clyde."
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Esmaljee—25 runlets coal tar.
By order of Mansunker Geerzasunker, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Punalal Biroomal, ex s.s. Persia—
J 236 S—323-7.—5 cases T Red borders.
J 303 S—385-90—5 ,, printed muslins.
On account and at the risk of Ahmedally Essabhai—3 dozen watches.
On account of the concerned—
16 barrels painter's boiled oil.
8 cases each 4 drums Turpentine oil.
On account and at the risk of Surufally Abdoolally ex s.s. Arabia.
204 258 bundles iron rice bowls, Bombay.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim—Ex s.s. Shannon.
P B P 224 drums linseed oil.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome new victoria.
1 ,, double-seated brougham.
1 ,, new door shigram.
1 ,, light English-built four-wheeled dog cart.
1 strong brougham with a pair of bay Arab horses and harness.
1 strong-built victoria by Devarennes with a chestnut Arab horse, 14-3½, and 4 years old, and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a handsome harmonium by Alexander, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, Persian and velvet carpets, &c., the property of C. P. ROBINSON, Esq.
The property is now on view.

SALE of Logs of Timber and sundry Stores at the Bombay Saw Mills at Tank Bunder.
Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the mill premises, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, at 3 p. m.—
A number of logs of different kinds of timber, also sundry stores, consisting of flager-plates, screws, varnish paint, bolts and nuts, &c.

SALE OF COAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Moosa Vullee—
About 100 tons coal, lying at Frere Bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally—
Ex Hampstead.
100 tons superior first class teak squares.
100 ,, ,, Indian 1st class teak squares.
100 ,, ,, second class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sunbeam House," Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet maker, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, fancy pictures, handsome K. O. table hanging lamps by Knaust, choice flower pots, &c., the property of E. J. SMITH, Esq., proceeding to England.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wage-three, Parell, close to the Lady Sakerbai Hospital, on SUNDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., the valuable French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hanging chandeliers and vase lamps, wall-shades, table and hanging argand lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, clocks, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Shamjee Hussajee Street and Don Tar-street, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable properties by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the of risk of Bai Lahubhai, widow of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurroomsey, and the estate of the said Cassumbhoy Dharrumsey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of power of sale given in the two indentures of mortgage, dated the 29th day of December, 1881, and of further charge, dated the 15th day of January 1883:—

On THURSDAY, the 16th May, at 1 p.m:—

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with 7 godowns built thereon, situate in and facing Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the east side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 6150, and by the collector of Assessment under No. 1, and which said land contains by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts, and being in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and is bounded on the east by the public road or Shamjee Hussajee street, on the west by the Duryastan, on the north by the house of Anundrao Dinanath, and on the south by the mosque of the Israel community and the house of Ruttonsey Gooculdas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.
On the same day at 5 p.m.:—

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hussajee street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 248½ square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shamjee Hussaji street, on or to wards the west by the Duryastan, on or towards the south by the house of Ruttonsey Gooculdass, and on or towards the north by the mosque of the Israel community, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Dossa Morarjee and other tenants.

On FRIDAY the 17th May at 1 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar street without the Fort walls of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded on the east by the house or Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tar street, on the north by the house of Morarjee Framjee and Curim Nanjee, and on the south by the house of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Huskal Bajee and other tenants of the said Lahabai.
On the same date at 5 p. m.:—

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the heriditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee Street in the sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6,441, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Manockbhai Moosance, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Curmali Soorjee and which said land countains by admeasurement 251 square yards, be the same little more or less and which said heriditaments were formerly and are at present occupied by the said Lahabai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April , 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 98⅝. About £175,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was ⅛ higher at 1⅛ per cent., other quotations, however, coming unchanged. Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 42 3-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination at £67½ and £70⅜, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109¼. In Paris, French Rentes had declined ¼ per cent., to 87; and Exchange on London was slightly lower, at francs 25·25½. The weekly shipments of Specie from London to Bombay consisted of £120,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold; and Reuter corrects last week's advice, which should have given £90,000 Silver shipped to Bombay and £20,000 of the same metal to Calcutta instead of £220,000 in Gold to this port. Chartered Bank shares were quoted £1 lower in London at £26 10s. per share; Braziers' Copper was unchanged at £48; but Yellow Metal was ¼ down.

The Wheat market remained dull in tone, and prices generally were as before. At yesterday's figures of 1,710,000 quarters, there were 40,000 quarters of Wheat less afloat for the United Kingdom than was the case a week ago. Quotations from Mincing Lane come 3d. per quarter higher for Calcutta Linseed to arrive *via* the Canal, and 6d. *via* the Cape. Rapeseed was unchanged at Thursday's reduced prices. Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantation and of 6d. in Medium Mysore.

There was a firm tone in the Liverpool Cotton market at closing yesterday; but a falling off in the total sales compared with the two previous days is shown by the figures—10,000 bales—Surats, however, having been taken to the same extent as on Thursday. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals, though called, as usual, quiet, were 1-32d. per lb. higher in the most distant position and 1-64d. in all others, the quotation being now 6 1-64d. for all deliveries up to next September. This afternoon the market closed quiet all round, with sales 7,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. Imports 4,000 bales.

The total Liverpool Sales for the three days ending yesterday, during which the market has been open this week, were 30,000 bales, giving a smaller daily average by 1,600 bales than the week preceding. The Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded was 80,000 bales against 111,000 bales; and the Imports were 90,000 bales compared with 65,000 bales imported in the previous week. The total Liverpool Stock had increased by 25,000 bales, and was yesterday 61,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though lighter by 124,000 bales than the stock held at the same time in 1887. The Stock of Surats had increased from 40,000 to 66,000 bales. The customary statement which we give below shows that the total Visible Supply of Cotton for Europe had increased during the week by 10,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 31,000 bales more in sight than on last Friday. Taking the comparative figures for three years we find a falling off in the total supply of 141,000 bales this year as against last and of 282,000 bales as compared with 1887; while of East Indian Cotton an increase of 31,000 bales and a decrease of 75,000 bales is now shown compared with last and the preceding year, respectively. Since the market reopened, a further advance of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American, and in Broach, "Fine" Dhollera, and "Good" Tinnevelly has been attained; while American Arrival quotations have been put up 3-32d. for the most distant deliveries and 1-32d. to 3-64d. in other positions; and the spot price of Mid.-American is now 9d. per lb. higher than it was at this time last year and 5d. above the rate in 1887. The effect of the late rise in prices on Manchester business is indicated, as might be expected, by yesterday's message, which reports that market firm, but with a limited inquiry, prices being against buyers.

Spot Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 10 15-16 cents yesterday; but July Futures were 3 points down, at 10·85 cents. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were the same as last year's, though double what they were in the corresponding week in 1887. The total Receipts since the beginning of the season now show an increase of 141,000 bales compared with last season's, and of not far short of a quarter of a million bales as against 1886-87. To-day's message from New York reports an advance of 1-16 in spot Cotton, at 11 cents; but a decline of 5 points in July Futures, at 10·80 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 3,000 against the same figures last year and 3,100 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	30,000	33,000	15,000
,, exports to U. K.	50,000	55,000	21,000
,, ,, Continent	15,000	41,000	18,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,361,000	5,223,000	5,119,000
,, exports to U. K., do.	2,512,000	2,410,000	2,496,000
,, ,, Continent do.	1,761,000	1,619,000	1,626,000
,, Stock in the Ports	137,000	521,000	419,000

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years, *viz*:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,310,000	2,181,130	2,622,130
,, Surats	510,000	479,210	555,190
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	889,000	878,230	1,013,460
,, London	24,000	21,000	18,000
American Afloat	61,000	80,000	68,000
East Indian ,,	119,000	90,000	132,000
	1,093,000	1,019,230	1,231,460
Price of Mid.-Americans	6d.	5d.	5 1.
,, Good Fair Dholiera	4¾d.	4 11-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1¼d.	5-16d.	1 7-16d.

There has been a decided lull in business in our local Cotton market to-day, the reported transactions not having exceeded 1,500 bales, including a few hundred bales of "Good" Dharwar at Rs. 223 and "Good" Westerns at Rs. 212, contracted for to arrive next month. The ready business has been made up of some 500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 181½-90; and smaller lots of Julgaum, at Rs. 216; Nugger, at Rs. 200-7; and Veerumgaum at Rs. 216 per candy. The market closed with a quiet feeling, but with prices generally unaltered.

WHEAT has remained quiet, only a moderate business being reported, and the continued absence of large buyers from the market, coupled with free arrivals, has caused sellers to lower their pretensions somewhat, and we call quotations generally ¼ to ½ an anna per cent. lower, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	4-13-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	4-12-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-9-3	,,
Red Delhi	4-4-0	,,
Hard Yellow	4-9-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4-7-0	,,
Hard Red	3-14-0 to 3-15-0	per cwt.

SEEDS, like Wheat, have been in but limited enquiry, and rates have declined half an anna for *Lin* and *Rape*, the market having closed quiet this afternoon at the reduced quotations.

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-6 to Rs. 6-8-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	,, 7-1-6 to ,, 7-3-6	,,
Do. Cawnpore	,, 6-9-6 to ,, 6-12-0	,,
Do. do. Red	,, 5-13-6	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,555 bales.
Wheat	62,822 cwt.
Linseed	13,579 ,,
Rapeseed	12,863 ,,
Gingelly	4,864 ,,
Poppyseed	3,106 ,,
Groundnuts	1,453 ,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged as to quotations, but takers of tonnage are scarce. The Hopetown (s) has engaged part cargo of Wheat for Torre del Annunziata at 20s. per ton. The Ataka (s) being unable to fill up for Havre is now booking for Liverpool also.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but fairly steady at yesterday's quotations both for Bank and Private Paper. Business has been dull, however, and the amount of Bills offering is not by any means excessive.

Forward rates are as before, and for ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·73.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again to-day and rates are rather higher. Fours for cash have advanced to 100 7-16 to ½, which also was the closing quotation, with next week's settlement at 100 7-16; and the 30th May account at 100 7-16 to ½ for 4½ per cents. 103½ nominal is still the quotation.

SHARES.—The little that has been doing in Mill shares has resulted in most cases in lower rates being quoted; while in Press Scrip there has been an advance in several instances. We note a decline of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay Manufacturing, Luckmidas Khimji, Queen, and Ripon Mill shares, at Rs. 1,020, Rs. 975, Rs. 900, and Rs. 1,120 respectively; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,267½; Albert Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 725; English Press and Manufacturing Rs. 10, at Rs. 210; and Mofussil Rs. 2½, at Rs. 432½. Sind Press shares are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 405.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

METCALFE—CLAY—April 6, at St Paul's, Brixton, William Charles, son of late John Bell Metcalfe, of Lloyd's and Hampstead, to Maria Jessie, daughter of Rev W F Clay, M A, M D, M R C S, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay.
WATSON—PROFERT—April 9, at Marylebone Church, Col F G Watson, R A, of Wyldford, Hyde, Isle of Wight, to Harriett, daughter of late John Profert, of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

DEATHS.

BARBOR—March 19, at Ramsgate, Harriette, widow of Maj G A Barbor, Bengal, Retired.
BRADFORD—April 11, at 40, Norfolk-square, London, General Sir J F Bradford, K C B, Bengal Cavalry, Retired.
BROWNRIGG—April 1, at Colombo, on his voyage home, Gen J S Brownrigg, C B, aged 71.
CHOWNE—April 3, at Biarritz, Col W C Chowne, Bengal Army, aged 50.
DOBBIE—April 5, at Ilfracombe, Anie Buchan, widow of late Lieut-Gen G S Dobbie, Madras Army, aged 65.
ELLIS—March 31, on board the P and O s s Oriental, on her homeward voyage, John Ellis, M A, M D, Bengal Medical Service, aged 54.
LEWIS—April 3, at Wellington-road, Carlton, Lieut-Col A Lewis, late 32nd B N I, aged 85.
SHAW—April 6, at Tower House, St James's-road, Surbiton, Louisa Ann, wife of Capt F Shaw, H E I C S, aged 80.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MUIR-SMITH—April 15, at Karachi, the wife of J Muir-Smith, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRUBB—April 21, at Solon, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant Grubb, "Tae Queens," of twins.
MACKIE—April 22, at Kenmure Point, Darjeeling, the wife of A W Mackie, B C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAUTER—SIMPSON—April 17, at St. Thomas' Church Calcutta, by the Rev Fr Lafont, S J, Joseph Lauter, V S of the Royal Bavarian College, Munich, to Frederica Simpson, daughter of Frederick Simpson, Pilot, of Liverpool.

DEATH.

WYATT—April 21, at 46, Lansdowne Row, Calcutta, Gladys Mariel, the beloved infant daughter of Samuel and Annie Wyatt, aged 2 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1889.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has not been twenty years in India, and we are not aware that he speaks all the languages of the country. But he reminds us of Lord Palmerston's dread of men of whom this could be said. He sets up as an expert in Indian matters, and his claim gives him a presumptive capacity for woefully misleading the public at home which now and again he exercises with much resolution. His article in the *Asiatic Quarterly* upon "The Home Rule movement in India" deserves notice only because many who read it will think that having been longer in the country than a cold-weather tourist he is a guide whose counsels may not deserve summary rejection. Yet we can see that he is hopelessly wrong in regard to many of the most rudimentary matters of fact with which he attempts to deal. To begin with, his notion that it is not the Bengali but the Poona Brahmin who is the head and front of the whole Congress movement will at once strike people who are investigating the question on the spot as nothing more than a survival of an old Bombay tradition. The Poona Brahmin was in Mr. Maclean's time in India the *bete noire* of all who in Western India were in search of the origin of sin upon the earth and of wickedness in politics. He still has many offences laid to his charge, but all who have watched the Congress movement know that he has even less than a second place in its councils, and that clever though he is he is not half as politically influential as he was when Mr. Maclean was in Bombay. As to his place in the Congress it is a mistake to think that he is of more account there than the Kayasths of Upper India or the Babus of Bengal. If Mr. Maclean had watched the Congress instead of becoming thoughtlessly angry about it, he would have found that the question whether one class or another dominated in it was a question very largely of geographical circumstance. If he would turn to the record he would find that the locality in which the Congress was held has always determined thus far the character and proportion of representation within it. At Calcutta the Bengalis predominated; at Madras they were a minority; and the Poona Brahmins were a still smaller minority in each place. If the next Congress is held at Poona they may have something like an ascendancy, and the Congress will be in some sense a revival of the once greatly suspected Sarvajanik Sabha. The somnolence in recent years of that body is an interesting circumstance for which Mr. Maclean, if he had known of it, would have learnt that it is not wise to count upon the long continued influence of any particular interest in the native political life of India. But to Mr. Maclean the Brahmins are what the Jesuits were to the late Mr. Newdegate. Certainly we may count amongst the mischief that they are doing the misleading of a once intelligent Anglo-Indian politician. "Possessing," Mr. Maclean says, "the confidence of the powerful Mahratta princes of Central and Western India, the Brahminical contingent of agitators are far more capable than their Bengali colleagues of organizing a dangerous political intrigue, and well informed Anglo-Indians say that the Congress is directed from Poona rather than from Calcutta." Now if Mr. Maclean had kept touch with Central Indian politics he would not have written this sentence. We can infer something about the real efficiency of Brahminical influence from what has happened at Indore, where an astute and able Brahmin, Mr. Ragunath Rao, resigned last year in sheer disappointment at his inability to keep the affairs of the State under his influence, and where his Brahmin successor, Mr. Kirtane, has for the same reason just thrown up his Dewanate in disgust before serving out a year of office. We could speak of Rajput Princes in Western India, moreover, who have been of late very resolutely, and successfully in one case, fighting against the Brahmin influences around them.

This is but an incident in Mr. Maclean's argument, but we dwell upon it as a proof that as a witness to facts Mr. Maclean is to be distrusted by his English readers. He is just as misleading in his endeavour to represent the Indian Princes as "pining to distinguish themselves as soldiers or statesmen." The number of Indian Princes of whom this can be said without provoking ridicule amongst the well informed may be told on the fingers of one hand. And yet to this flimsy girder of premiss Mr. Maclean hangs the ponderous "therefore" that there may after all be something in the rumours of the success of Russian intrigues with Indian Princes. Now Mr. Maclean, when he mentions the name of Sir Edward Watkin, reminds us of the Russian gold theory of Indian disaffection—reminds us, too, that that theory might have been substantiated by its inventor had not Sir Edward bravely retorted upon the correspondent who politely asked for proof and particulars with a "*Je ne vous connais pas*" as contemptuous as Frederick the Great's sneer at Dubarry. An assertion which Sir Edward Watkin does not think it worth while to substantiate Mr. Maclean eagerly takes up and reproduces under the not too courageous form of an insinuation that it must not be taken for granted that there is nothing in it. And so the case against the Congress as a dangerous and destructive institution is made up, and the frivolously frightened are persuaded that it is a dangerous thing which it is the bounden duty of the Government to put down. Again, for an illustration of the length to which an ill-regulated political imagination can lead a man, take his forecast of the results—not merely potential, but certain and inevitable—of the Congress demand for the separation of executive and judicial functions. No responsible Indian statesman has ever opposed this, except on the incidental ground that it would cost more than the finances of the country could bear. Yet Mr. Maclean sees in it a scheme which would make it impossible for the Viceroy to enforce the collection of any revenue at all. Let the Bombay Government mark this when they come to decide finally upon the fate of the peccant mamlutdars. They may make their sacrifice on the altar of administrative and judicial integrity, but let them remember that the division of functions will entail the drying up of the sources of revenue in the districts in which the division is made, and a loss to the State for the dimensions of which they must refer to the member for Oldham. In the meanwhile Mr. Maclean might seek for confirmation of his fears by making enquiries in the State of Travancore, where judicial and executive functions have been experimentally separated in some of the districts for two years past, and notwithstanding the Maharajah collects his revenue as before.

The statesmen who have approved of the separation of the two offices cannot have been less alive to the consequence of their approval than Lord Dufferin was alive to the consequences of other reforms which Mr. Maclean so mercilessly condemns. Mr. Maclean speaks of Lord Dufferin's "political testament," as though the only testament which the late Viceroy left behind him was the wholesome and necessary warning which he uttered at Calcutta last November. Herein he follows the lead which the Bengal papers gave until recently, but which they incontinently relinquished when they found that Lord Dufferin had simply endeavoured for the benefit of Indian politicians to draw a distinct line between the attainable and the unattainable, between cautious progress and rash innovation. Mr. Maclean lumps together all between which Lord Dufferin distinguished, and condemns the whole as so much flat treason, which needs to be put down by the strong hand of a resolute executive. Nor does he seem confident even in his own principle. There is a lurking belief in his pages that it may not be so easy to put down the sedition of the Congress because the men engaged in it are too shrewd to be seditious. They will take very good care henceforth to put forward their demands in perfectly decorous and respectful language, and not to reveal their true designs till they have secured the means of carrying them into effect. Now this is precisely the kind of argument which Kingsley used in his memorable controversy with Newman. His opponents, he contended, were much too worldly wise to teach that lying was permissible, but they believed it all the same. And so the Congress people are not to be permitted to plead the absence of treasonable matter from their speeches as an answer to charges of treasonable intent. They naturally would not preach treason, and hence the fact that they do not preach it cannot be pleaded in answer to a general charge of treasonable design. This is palpably unfair, and Mr. Maclean knows the terms in which argument of this sort was characterized in the controversy we have referred to. It is unfair and it is also impolitic. The movement, more than any political movement which we have seen in this generation, is exceedingly susceptible to guidance—bad guidance, we admit, as well as good. To compare it with contemporary agitation in Ireland is to ignore the extreme patience with which those in charge of it has accepted reproof. Many people last December showed a morbid anxiety to see the Congress take up in a resentful spirit the criticism which Lord Dufferin had applied to it. In reality the restraint and moderation and practical good sense which guided the counsels of the Congress on most subjects were too conspicuous not to be noted, and there are not many who will join Mr. Maclean in thinking that good conduct should be brought in evidence as a proof of evil intent. These men could be got to listen to a lecture, even from Mr. Maclean, upon his own text "How can representative Government and English rule in India exist together?" But this is precisely the topic which he avoids, though it affords boundless opportunities for the exposure of the delusions and for recalling immature thinkers from the regions of purely speculative politics to that of practical and political reality. As it is, Mr. Maclean has done little more by this paper than to prove that he has not in his retirement kept touch with an India with which he was never in sympathy. He has lost his judgment over a movement that he evidently does not understand, his antipathy, moreover, being aggravated by the fact that he cannot persuade Government to go in and put it down without mercy. In the circumstances Mr. Maclean may fairly be asked if the world would have been much worse off if this paper had never been written.

THE Corporation will to-day resume the consideration of the terms on which Mr. Stevens is to be paid for designing and supervising the erection of the new Municipal Offices, and upon which the necessary subordinate establishment is to be entertained. The question was left in an indefinite state at the last meeting, a detailed scheme for the payment of the various necessary charges having been rejected by the Corporation, and an am

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REDEMPTION OF CONSOLS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Treasury offers to redeem fifteen millions of Consols on the 14th May at 101⅛.

A GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

Her Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of holding a Grand Naval Review at Spithead on the 16th July in honour of the visit of the Emperor of Germany to England. One hundred and nine vessels will be assembled on the occasion.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN LONDON.

General Boulanger confers daily with a numerous entourage of French politicians in London and maintains a secret correspondence with France.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who contracted fever at Malta, has arrived at Portsmouth in the Ironclad Alexandra.

H. R. H. is making favourable progress, but is so extremely weak as to be unable to land.

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

The invitation to a Conference which was issued by Lord Cross to those interested in the Indian Wheat Trade has been warmly approved of, and the chief cities of Great Britain and Ireland are sending delegates to attend it.

DEATH OF COLONEL CODDINGTON.

The body of Colonel Coddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been found in the Canal at Winchester. His death is believed to have resulted from accidental drowning.

CAPE NEWS.

CAPETOWN, APRIL 27.

The trial of Undabuko and Dinizulu has concluded. Both of them have been found guilty of treason. The former has been sentenced to fifteen years' and latter to ten years' imprisonment without hard labour.

THE SOCIETE DES METAUX.

PARIS, APRIL 27.

The report of the official liquidator of the Société des Metaux shows a deficit of one hundred and twenty-one millions of francs.

THE PORTE AND ZANZIBAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 27.

The Porte has appointed a diplomatic agency at Zanzibar similar to the British and German mission.

THE EXCISE REVENUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

The *Madras Mail* says it learns that the excise revenue throughout India will shortly be managed by an imperial department so as to secure uniformity in working, and that Mr. Bliss will probably be entrusted with its organisation and future management.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

Mr. Westland, it is believed, has been formally nominated to succeed Mr. Fitzpatrick as Chief Commissioner af Assam.

MR. BARKER, C. I. E.

Mr. Barker, who had charge of the telegraphs in the Black Mountain Expedition, has been awarded the Companionship of the Indian Empiri. This recognition is considered thoroughly deserved.

NEWS ABOUT KASHMIR.

A statement that has been going round the papers to the effect that the Maharaja of Kashmir has issued a notification inviting British subjects to emigrate to his territories and take up lands there on favourable terms for cultivation should be taken *cum grano salus.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Bombay mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

GIBRALTAR, APRIL 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, homeward bound passed here to-day.

TRIESTE, APRIL 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Orion, from Bombay 7th inst., arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Pandora, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

Mail Steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.
H. M.'s Severn from Aden arrived.
French Mail Steamer Oxus from Suez arrived.
French Mail Steamer Saghalien from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4¼.

The Manchester Market has been firm and limited enquiry prices against buyers.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. „	6-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	87
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
Bar Silver	42 3-16.

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	30,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	90,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	32,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	889,000	„
„ „ Surats	66,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	24,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(APRIL 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

ALTHOUGH Mr. John Albert Bright's return for Central Birmingham is accepted as a foregone conclusion, the peculiar circumstances connected with the pending contest continue to be one of the most prominent topics of the day. When Lord Randolph Churchill's determination to abide by the decision of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Lord Hartington was first announced, Conservatives generally outside the midland capital were inclined to think that he had adopted a prudent and loyal course. Since all the facts have become known there has been a decided change of opinion, and among Lord Salisbury's supporters much sympathy is expressed with the local Conservatives. Scarcely a word of censure is uttered with regard to Lord Randolph personally—another evidence of his popularity in the country—but privately Mr. Chamberlain is condemned in terms no less severe than those applied to him by his former political friends. That he had for obvious reasons no desire to have Lord Randolph as a colleague is evident; but I am not quite sure that some of the noble lord's rivals on the front ministerial bench are entirely free from blame for the present state of things in the chief stronghold of Liberal Unionism. Something like consternation was created in a certain influential quarter of the House by the news of the overtures to Lord Randolph, and no one perhaps showed more feeling than Mr. W. H. Smith, who was so angry that in replying to one of the leaders of the Opposition he was almost rude. It was not until Lord Randolph's final answer to the Birmingham deputation had been given that the First Lord of the Treasury regained his habitual calmness. Mr. Balfour was sent down to restore harmony between the two sections of the Unionist party. His mission has so far been successful that many Conservatives are actively co-operating in the efforts to return Mr. Bright, but a marked impression has been caused by the resignation of the Chairmanship of the Conservative Executive by Mr. Rowlands, who declares in the most emphatic manner that there was a compact between the Tories and the Chamberlainites that Lord Randolph was to be the Unionist candidate for the Central Division on a vacancy occurring by the expected death of the late member. "Mr. Bright," says Mr. Rowlands in a letter to the local Conservative paper, "is brought forward in breach of good faith, and I for one decline to support him. I regret to find that some of my friends and colleagues intend to support him." In order to mark his sense of the danger of this course, and to repudiate all responsibility for the consequences, Mr. Rowlands has not only resigned the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, but ceased to have any official connection with the Conservative organization. His action meets with the approval of the great bulk of the Conservative electors of the division, but it is not expected that as a body they will follow Rowlands's example and abstain from voting. The interest felt elsewhere than in Birmingham in the contest arises not in the doubtfulness of the fight—for there is hardly a doubt—but in the effect the quarrel may have on the fortunes of the allied Unionist party. I was struck with the contemptuous way in which a well-known Conservative member for a northern constituency referred in conversation with myself a day or two ago to the Liberal Unionists. He virtually adopted the Gladstonian description of the followers of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, officers without soldiers. "You never hear," said this Tory M.P., "of a working man who is a Liberal Unionist." When followers of Lord Salisbury talk like this, it is not difficult to see how the events that have lately occurred at Birmingham may operate to the injury of the present coalition. Conservatives are beginning to realize the fact that, however useful the Liberal Uninists have been in the past and are in the present, their usefulness will come to an end with the termination of the existence of the present Parliament. The more sagacious of Lord Salisbury's followers are looking ahead, and considering what are their prospects when the Unionist "crutch" is taken away.

The consideration as to the future of the Conservative party is not unlikely to have considerable influence on the choice of Mr. W. H. Smith's successor as leader of the House. The impression has long prevailed, in spite of official denials, that Mr. Smith's broken health and spirits would not permit him to carry on beyond Easter, and the banquet given in his honour by his admirers in the City is generally accepted as marking the approach of his removal to a place where the Nationalists cease from troubling and ministers are at rest. Already the respective claims of his probable successors are being canvassed both in the Press and in political circles—more in the latter than in the former. The *Times* has published another article in favour of Mr. Goschen being selected as the new First Lord of the Treasury, and, like most of its contemporaries, still assumes that the contest will rest between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The *St. James's Gazette* strongly champions Mr. Balfour, as also does the *Pall Mall*, which has always been an admirer of Lord Salisbury's nephew. A section of the Ministry is, I know, anxious that Mr. Goschen should become their chief, and I have heard it assumed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's selection for the post would be immediately followed by his joining the Carlton. But why should he defer that step until his promotion to the leadership? If he is meditating the final plunge, he would better serve his interests by formally entering the Conservative party at once, and thus remove one of the principal objections felt in some quarters to his candidature. "Mr. Smith divides us least," say Conservative members, and in view of the rival claims of aspirants a hope is expressed that Lord Salisbury may be able to induce the right hon. gentleman to hold on a little longer. As I have mentioned above, the papers as a whole assume that Mr. Smith's successor must be either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Goschen. They overlook, or seem to be unaware of, the fact that a feeling in favour of Lord Randolph Churchill's return to the leadership in the Commons and virtual leadership in the country is springing up even among those members who, if they were told to do so by their whips, would vote against his lordship to-morrow. I had heard that something of the kind was passing, and I applied to a prominent Conservative member hitherto conspicuous for his refusal to bend the knee to the South Paddington Baal to know if it was time. "Quite," he said. "There are" he added, "quite a large number of our party who would like to see Randolph in his old place on the Treasury bench. The fact that for the present only a very few of them have publicly associated themselves with him goes for nothing." If Lord Salisbury's attitude towards his former Chancellor of the Exchequer is correctly described, the Churchill movement, as it may be called, is not likely to receive much encouragement from the Prime Minister; but it makes Mr. Goschen's chances stronger. If Lord Salisbury interfered to prevent Lord Randolph becoming leader of the House of Commons, the noble marquis could hardly promote the candidature of Mr. Balfour.

Sir Charles Russell closes his speech in defence of the Irish members to-day, and Liberals are in ecstasies at what they conceive to be the complete answer he had made to the "charges and allegations." Everybody, friend and foe alike, is loud in the praise of Sir Charles Russell's address as a forensic effort. One would have thought that Sir Charles had had sufficient speaking for some time to come, and that he would be glad of rest. But immediately on the rising of the Court he was to take the train for Birmingham in order to speak at a meeting in support of Mr. Phipson Beale.

Viscount Cross as Secretary of State for India has issued invitations to representatives of the various commercial chambers and associations interested in the corn trade and to leading shippers in the ports of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Cork to a conference to be held at the India Office on the 8th proximo to consider the measures to be taken for diminishing the percentage of impurities in Indian wheats exported to this country. It will be seen that the inquiries recently made by Lord Cross at the request of Lord Reay have had most satisfactory results. The nature of the great bulk of the replies received to the questions addressed to the trade is most gratifying.

I have just telegraphed to you the information that the Secretary of State's decision in the Crawford enquiry is adverse to Mr. Crawford. So much as this has been allowed to escape lips which last week were, as I told you, firmly closed, but nothing more. As the decision itself will be in your hands within sixty hours of my posting this—or at least in the hands of Lord Reay—I need not indulge in any speculations. Such remarks as I have to make shall be in another direction. You will see that Dr. Cameron and Mr. Caine have both been very curious as to the incriminated members of the judicial service. They are both men who think highly of Lord Reay, and are not actuated by any feeling of dislike to him. Rather is it, in the true Liberal spirit, they act, if they do not say, viz., that justice must be done whatever the consequences. I say "the true Liberal spirit" in view of an incident which is, perhaps, worth reporting. I was conversing the other day with the gentleman who wrote the leading articles in *The Times* on the Crawford enquiry which created so much interest in India. I remonstrated with the gentleman in question, knowing he was an admirer of Lord Reay, saw very much eye to eye with him in politics, and added I was surprised at his taking the line he did. "Ah!" he replied, "that is where a Liberal differs from a Tory. In the House the other night Webster was rapturously applauded by the Tories for the manner in which he had acted in the Irish trial, although many believed he was wrong, grossly wrong, in what he did. Now, Liberals do not so act. It is because I am a Liberal, because I like Lord Reay and generally approve of his action in India, that I condemn him when I think he is wrong. He is, in my opinion, clearly wrong in not having acted at once when the two Judges wrote to him. He has had to do it since. If he had done then what he has done now, well—some things which have been written could not have been written. Why (turning to me with some fierceness) do you want to back up a wrong thing just because a Liberal has done it." What I replied is of no importance or interest to anybody, but the incident itself, I fancy you will agree with me, is worth telling of.

In spite of the hint which was industriously circulated throughout money-making circles a few days ago that the time had now come to "make a pile" on Deccan shares, very little has been done in this much-talked-of stock. Partly, I imagine, as ground-bait to draw on the really genuine investor, transactions have taken place every day this week. On no single occasion have the shares reached par. They have fiddled up and down from 9½ to 9¾ in a manner highly suggestive of the movements of marionettes. I hope I am not doing Mr. Watson an injustice in using this simile: I do not know that he is pulling the strings, but clearly somebody is. I fear the compromise which has been arrived at will not suffice to carry the shareholders to a dividend. Nearly nine months have passed since Mr. Watson, with the emotion born of expectant great riches, told the House of Commons Committee that diamonds in profusion and gold galore would soon be produced. The Government Prospector has gone, and beyond a long letter to the *Pioneer*, which contained much sound, but no precious metal, apparently there are no results to show for all his work. Echoes faint and only partially understandable of a difference of opinion between high officials at Hyderabad have reached this country. What there is of truth in them it is not easy for me to say, the original documents not being in my possession. The affair is made to look as though a battle had been fought, the contending forces being Mr. Howell, the Resident, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk on one side and H. E. Sir Asman Jah and Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung on the other. I should have thought such a condition of things impossible. So many people in England, owing to a variety of causes, are acquainted with the great people of Hyderabad, that not a little interest is felt regarding the circumstances which could have brought about such a difference of view.

It would be as idle as it would be difficult to describe the consternation among the country party generally at the result of the House of Commons' Steeplechase last Saturday. The race was won by a Home Rule member on a horse named "Home Rule," and this notwithstanding that there were only one or two Home Rulers in the field. If Home Rule is to get first place in our English field-sports one need no more say that the country is going to the dogs: it is gone already, and it is clear the shires are no longer a fit place for a self-respecting country gentleman to live in. Really things are coming to a pretty pass if, even in steeplechases and across country, Mr. Chaplin and his friends are to give place to sympathisers with the Irish ruffians—as the Parnellites are still called. However, like a great many other unpleasant things, this has to be borne. Mr. Cyril Flower, M. P., on his horse "Home Rule" was the first to pass the winning-post, and one of the glories of the British Constitution has passed away. If it were not that one remembers the Duchess of Cambridge has not yet been buried, one might suppose the fact I have mentioned was the occasion of so many flags flying half-mast high in the Metropolis. Quite a sheaf of contradictory stories have been afloat regarding the race and its winner. When the announcement appeared that Mr. Cyril Flower had won with "Home Rule," some one contradicted it and said he gave the name to his mount only after he had won. This also was contradicted. Then it was explicitly stated in private conversation that "Home Rule" was entered and "Sultan," a big black horse, ridden in place of it. This, once again, was contradicted. I suppose, the matter being connected with horseflesh, which has caused more lying than all things else in creation, will never be cleared up. One thing, however, has just been put beyond question. That is, although Mr. Flower came in first, not he, but Mr. Elliot Lees, M. P., who was second, has been adjudged winner. It appears that the horse ridden by Mr. Flower did not comply with all the regulations. This much at least is clear: an animal's performances can be put beyond question. To ascertain its name is quite another matter.

Considerable surprise was expressed when the statement was made that Mr. John Bright had left a fortune of a quarter of a million sterling. To those who knew how the Bright mills, especially the carpet mills, suffered by the depression of trade in 1879 and subsequently the report seemed incredible. It has now been contradicted and the fortune has shrunk to the much more probable sum of one hundred thousand pounds. The will contains no bequests to philanthropic institutions, Mr. Bright holding to the idea that a man should give to such purposes while he is living all he can spare, and not make a parade of his wealth and his charitableness after his death.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having been frequently told of late that a report is current in Bombay that the Suez Canal Company, in order to permit of their carrying out expensive widening operations by means of dredgers, intend suppressing at an early date and for a period of six months night-travelling in the Canal with the electric light, we have made enquiries from the Head Transit Agent as to whether the report in question is correct, and are authorized by that gentleman to give an unqualified denial thereto. As the matter is one which interests the shipping community of, and also passengers from, Bombay, perhaps you would be good enough to find space for the insertion of the present in your valuable paper.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. S. MACDONALD,
p. p. WORMS, JOSSE & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

Port Said.

THE VACANCY ON THE CORPORATION

COPIES of the following letter have been issued by Dr. Shroff with reference to his candidature for the vacant seat on the Corporation:—

Sir—While thanking you for your kind promise to support my candidature, I beg to inform you that with due deference to public opinion I have withdrawn from the contest for a Justice's seat on the Corporation about to be vacated by a European. May I request the favour of your kindly transferring your vote to Captain Walsh. Trusting that in the event of a native vacancy occurring, you will be pleased to vote in my favour,—I am, &c.,

April 26. B. S. SHROFF, L. M. & S.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

GREAT as was the success of "The Bohemian Girl," which ran for six nights to large audiences, the production of the comic opera "La Perichole" promises to be even more so. Offenbach composed many operas in his day—they numbered about seventy—and his comic opera "La Perichole" was one of the few which attained any degree of popularity. For a long time it lay on the shelf along with the others, only occasionally coming under the notice of the public when an enterprising manager felt prompted to revive it. There is no doubt that a certain coarseness, which characterises the libretto of most of "Offenbach's" operas, had a great deal to do with their being driven from the stage—such of them as ever saw the footlights—but in "La Perichole" we have an opera, poor, perhaps, so far as literary merit is concerned, but which as a musical composition few of our new "popular" comic operas can be compared to. From the opening chorus till the brilliant finale at the end of the fourth act, the music is composed in a vigorous and dashing style, and is such that once heard, the listener longs to hear a second time, while occasionally a pathetic little melody affords a pleasing rest to the excitement created by the merry and sparkling numbers. There is no doubt that Mr. Stanley's company in their performance of Saturday night excelled all their previous efforts. The singing was better, and so was the acting. Somehow all the members of the company had got cast for parts which suited them—a very difficult matter sometimes when a company has so extensive a repertoire as Stanley's. At the very outset it was seen too that the piece had been well rehearsed, and this was proved as the evening wore on, for without the slightest hitch the opera went on to the end. Much as Miss Plaisted has charmed the people of Bombay by her exquisite singing and clever acting, and much as Mr. Harding has delighted their ears by his magnificent voice, they even excelled themselves on Saturday evening when, in their respective *roles* of La Perichole and Piquillo, they tripped on to the stage, they were received with the usual enthusiasm which greets them, but when they burst out with the merry duet "The Gallant Muleteer and a Fair Young Damsel" the audience could not restrain its excitement, but in the very middle gave vent to it in applause, many even going the length of standing up and cheering vociferously. Never was the clever little lady, Miss Plaisted, seen in so vivacious and lively a mood, nor has Mr. Harding shown such spirit. As a matter of course an encore was demanded and responded to. Even more did Miss Plaisted shine in the song "Oh dear, what idiots men are" in the second act. What passion, too, did Mr. Harding infuse into the reply "Behold this woman, sire, before you." It was a masterpiece of both singing and acting. In the prison scene, "The Dungeon of Recalcitrant Husbands," the talented couple again shone, and evoked more loud displays of enthusiasm. Mr. Pine, having got rid of his hoarseness, was in the best of form, and created great merriment as the Count de Pamatellas. His impersonation of the inebriated Lord-in-Waiting at the Masquerade was very droll, and set the whole house ful in a roar. Mr. Fletcher as the Viceroy was again perfect in make up, while his playing was a marked improvement on last week's "Devilshoof." Mr. R. Stephenson, too, was well suited with Don Pedro. Miss F. Stanley, Miss N. De Lome, and Miss Carrie Stanley made a very charming trio as the three cousins and infused plenty of spirit into their playing. In a word "La Perichole" is a mad and merry piece, madly and merrily played by Stanley's Company, and it will be strange indeed if the Gaiety be not crowded as long as Mr. Stanley pleases to continue the run. Mr. Trimnell again had his orchestra well up to the mark, and the chorus well trained. The staging was effective, and the tableaux at the end of each act were remarkably well arranged.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

THE latest issue of the *Homeward Mail* waxes excited about the activity of the "Political Agency" of the National Congress at Craven-street. It notes with alarm the circulation of its "sensational literature," and makes the charge that "Mr. Bradlaugh and others" are being "paid to lecture and write on its behalf."

A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had two minutes' conversation with Mr. Bradlaugh at St. John's-wood just as he was preparing to rush out after having got through his morning correspondence. He promptly and unreservedly declared the statement in regard to him to be absolutely false, and suggested that the representative should question Mr. Digby at Craven street.

"When Parliament is not sitting," Mr. Digby explained, "Mr. Bradlaugh is accustomed to deliver in the provinces several lectures every Sunday. In the course of each day he gives an address on the Indian question. He does this entirely disinterestedly. We do not even pay his travelling expenses. He meets these himself. If, however there be any loss not covered by collections or door payments, that is for hall hire, &c., we have pleasure in meeting the deficiency; and this is the full explanation of our financial relations with Mr. Bradlaugh."

"He works for us," continued Mr. Digby, "with remarkable disinterestedness. Henry Fawcett was not in his advocacy more disinterested. He neither receives a penny from us, nor is there any engagement that he shall receive a penny. Indeed, when there was once a suggestion of some remuneration, Mr. Bradlaugh remarked, "It is well that such a thing was not suggested when I began to help you, or it would have then and there put an end to our negociations."

"The *Mail* is quite right in declaring that 'Nothing is being done to oppose the mischievous action of the mixed band of too good-natured sentimentalists, Radical mischief-makers or visionaries, effusive Babbos and paid agitators, which is bustling and intriguing for rash and premature changes in the form of Indian Government.' It is a very singular thing that though the great class in India that opposes our movement is largely composed of men of the very highest position, Princes and so on, this party is yet unable to get enough money with which even to distribute literature in this country. At Christmas, while the National Congress was being held in India, they did distribute a thousand or so pamphlets, but this is about their best bit of enterprise. Of course, where we can raise a rupee they ought to be able to get a thousand rupees."

"It is, perhaps, worth stating, continued Mr. Digby, "that all our work and our accounts are perfectly open I even supply our opponent's representative in this country with all our publications."

"As to your issuing 'sensational literture'?"

"Very well; here, in this document in parallel columns, are the Congress proposals and Lord Dufferin's alleged recommendations. Surely, the remarkable agreement between the two answers for the moderation and fairness of our demands. I yesterday showed this paper to Mr. Gladstone."

"What did Mr. Gladstone say?"

"He was remarkably struck and interested by this verification of our moderation, and eagerly asked me to leave a copy with him."

MARRIAGE OF MISS HARRIET PROPERT.

THE wedding of Miss Harriet Propert (sister of Mr. William Propert, Commissioner of the Southern Bombay Presidency) with Colonel Gordon Watson, was solemnised at St. Marylebone parish church on Tuesday, April 9. Unfortunately, the weather left much to be desired; but, notwithstanding this, there was a brilliant gathering in the church, which was filled to overflowing. Miss Propert was given away by her brother, who had come expressly from India to be present at the wedding, and was attended by seven bridesmaids, all nieces of the bride, wearing white Directoire costumes, and carrying foliage bouquets, the gift of the bridegroom, who also presented each bridesmaid with a gold curb chain bangle. The bride was attired in petticoat of pale heliotrope watered silk, trimmed with rose point lace violet velvet train, and high bodice, with Medici ruff; headdress, a panay wreath and long tulle veil, fastened with diamond stars. A reception was afterwards held at Mr. Lumsden Propert's house in Goucester place. Among the guests, who numbered upwards of 250, were Sir Orfeur and Lady Cavanagh, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Colonel and Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Lady and Miss Morell Macaenzie, Lady Reddell, Colonel Becher, General and Mrs Webber Harris, &c., &c. The newly married pair left in the course of the afternoon for Leamington, the bride's travelling bress being of green cloth, Directoire, braided with black, cream waistcoat, bonnet of green velvet and cream roses, and cloak of fawn cloth, lined with shot orange and red silk. The presents were costly and numerous.

THE four sons of the King of Siam, who with their tutors and suite have been travelling through India and on the continent of Europe, have just arrived in London, and, it is said, intend making a stay of some months in this country, returning to Bangkok by the United States, Japan, and China.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CORRUPT MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, April 5th, Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in the course of the evidence recently given before the Crawford Commission certain native magistrates, under promise of indemnity from the Government of Bombay, gave evidence that they had corruptly purchased their judicial appointments and promotion; whether the Judges of the Bombay High Court sent the Bombay Government a protest pointing out the illegality of retaining those magistrates; and, if so, what steps had been taken to put an end to the scandal.

Sir J. Gorst: This is substantially the same question as that put to me by the hon. member on March 19. I have nothing to add to the answers already given, except that the Secretary of State has been informed that further papers in reference to the incriminated magistrates are on their way to this country.

Dr. Cameron said that all he was told previously was that papers were on their way to this country; but the really important question was, whether these magistrates were still occupied on the bench or whether they had been suspended. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Gorst said he had previously replied that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, no public statement could be made without detriment to the public service. ("Oh, oh!")

Dr. Cameron said he did not ask for any statement. All he wished to know was whether these magistrates were still on the bench. (Cheers, and cries of "Answer.")

Sir J. Gorst: Nothing is further from my intention than to be disrespectful to either the House or the hon. member. This matter was before the Secretary of State in a judicial capacity; he has it under consideration with the aid of his Council; and he has instructed me to say that any official statement would be detrimental to the interests of justice. I appeal to the House whether they will not sanction my preserving for some short time the silence which the Secretary of State has imposed upon me. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

In answer to Mr. Caine on the 8th inst., Sir J. Gorst said: If the hon. member will move for the report by Mr. Drew and the other reports obtained by the Government of India, in reply to the inquiries of the Secretary of State respecting the Indian Factory Act, they will be given as an unopposed return.

Mr. J. Maclean: Will the hon. gentleman publish the despatch of the Governor-General of India on this subject?—Sir J. Gorst: I will if I can, but until the Secretary of State has determined what to do in the matter I cannot promise.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The same day in answer to Mr. J. Maclean, Sir J. Gorst said: The despatch containing the decision of the Secretary of State in Council on the Crawford case, being due in Bombay on the 15th inst., will be laid on the table on Tuesday next, together with other papers, including the report of the Commission.

In answer to Mr. Caine, Sir J. Gorst said: On Feb. 7 the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Government of Bombay as follows:—"I await full information as to facts before expressing any opinion myself, but I presume incriminated magistrates are suspended from exercising judicial functions pending consideration of case." To this he received the following reply:—"Magistrates who have acknowledged having purchased their offices suspended from exercising judicial functions during consideration of report." On April 9, after considering the papers which he had received from the Government of Bombay in reference to the incriminated magistrates, the Secretary of State telegraphed as follows:—'As to incriminated magistrates, general rule must be that those who have given bribes must be deprived of magisterial functions, and must leave it to you to discriminate between cases; but I appreciate importance of pledges given by Government, and also leave it to you to provide such compensation for individuals as you may think necessary. Prompt action is essential. You are at liberty to make known my views if you think advisable. Have all who confessed corruption been suspended? See my telegram Feb. 7"

THE WILL OF GENERAL NASSAU LEES.

THE will, dated Jan. 4 last, has been proved of the late Major-General William Nassau Lees, who died on March 9, aged sixty-four years. The will, which is in the testator's own handwriting, begins:—"In the name of God, Amen. Be it known to all men, women, and children to whom these presents shall come, greeting. This is the last will and testament of me, William Nassau Lees, of 64, Grosvenor Street, London, a major-general in the Indian Army." The testator appoints as executors Mr. Rickard Vigors Doyne, of 8, Gratton Street, barrister-at-law, Mr. Clarence Pigou, of Beachlands, Ryde, husband of his niece, and Mr. Clement Upparton, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor. The will continues:—"As to my body, this miserable tenement of clay—my soul having been consigned to God, who imbued it with life—I desire that it may be returned to the elements, fire, earth, or water, as my executors may elect," and he directs that the obsequies shall be of the simplest and most inexpensive consistent with decency. He bequeaths to his servants, James Keene and his wife, each £250; to his sister, Julia, a life annuity of £150; to his sister, Helen, a life annuity of £250; to his niece, Nora Frances Sophia Pigou, a legacy the amount of which he has apparently omitted to state; to his niece, her sister, Hester Elizabeth Ida, £1,000; to Ronald Erskine, the son of Lord Cardross, £1,000; to Lord Cardross, his wife Rosalie, and her sister, Constance Vivian, each £200; and to the executors £100 each. Being possessed of property in India, including the newspaper *Times of India* and the other papers connected therewith, the testator directs that they may be carried on by the executors until in their discretion it is desirable to sell them, the present value of the paper being, the testator estimates, from four to five lacs of rupees, "nearer five than four," but under no circumstances are the manager (Mr. Kane) or the editor (Mr. Curwen), who have served him well, and whom he held in high esteem, to be hastily dismissed, or dealt with otherwise than honourably and generously. All his residuary estate the testator leaves in trust for his niece, Mary Charlotte Cooke, the value of the personalty having been sworn at £3,720 3s. 4d.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Sanders, B	Lt-Col D W Inglis, B Inf.
Mr R Ewing, B	Lt-Col E C S Jackson, B Retd
Mr G A Andrews, B	Capt G S Eyre, B S C
Mr P L Rooper, B	Lieut G H Boisragon, BSC
Mr H Shield, B	Mr J Thorburn, M
Mr R D M Lang, B	Lt-Gen W A Gib, CB, MSC
Mr E B Purchase, B	Col C S Steward, M Cav
Mr F J Pert, B	Lt-Col R H T Hill, M Inf
Mr F A Hindmarsh, B	Col V Birch, Bo S C
Mr J D D Kirkman, B	Col C Swinhoe, Bo S C
Col M C Perreau, B S C	Maj W H D Jones, Bo SC
Col J H Crowdy, B R E	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Thomson, B, 6 mos.	Col C H Sheppard, MSC, 5 mos.
Mr H L Johnson, B, 6 mos.	
Col D Robertson, B Inf, 5 mos.	Lieut W N M Cooke, MSC 42 days.
Capt A Masters, B S C, 14 days.	Lt-Col F D Mander, Bo Inf, 4 mos.
Capt E D F Bignell, BSC, 3 mos.	Lieut M W Baugh, Bo S C, 5 mos.
Surg W A Quayally, B.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr L Palit, B.	Lieut E B Carbonaro, B S C.
Mr J D Anderson, B.	
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B.	Capt E C Bethune, M.
Capt A Masters, B S C.	Col F J Wise, Bo S C.
Col H M Vibart, M R E.	Lt-Col T M Ward, Bo S C

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 28.—Pressure has increased somewhat in Assam and Upper Burmah and has fallen elsewhere. The fall has been rapid over Bengal and the North-West Provinces and brisk over the eastern half of the peninsula. Pressure is highest in the south of the peninsula and lowest over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Strongish southerly winds prevail over the Bay and Bengal, but elsewhere the wind is very variable with a strong north-west tendency in North-West and Central India. Temperature has risen in the majority of the stations, and the mean temperature is above normal, except in Madras and the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen in Assam, Upper India, Lower Bengal, and in the south of the peninsula. The amounts are generally slight.

THE 32nd Poineers were to move up to Gnatong yesterday and to-day, thus raising the garrison there to its highest possible strength. This reinforcement is a precautionary measure in case the Tibetans should again collect in force in the Chumbi Valley. It is believed, however, that they have no intention of giving fresh trouble.

MARATHI GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

AT the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. Justice Scott presided on Saturday at a distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the girls' school, conducted under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Scott. The hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, mostly Hindoos. On the platform were observed the Hon. K. T. Telang, Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Messrs. Dajee Abajee Khare, Madhaodas Raghunthdas, Ganesham Nilkant, C. M. Cursetjee, Bhandarkar, Raoji Venayek, Jugannth Sankersett, Ekmath R. Khote, N. R. Ranina, Dr. Bhalchandar, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Venayek, solicitor, and others.

The Hon. Mr. Telang stated shortly the history of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society in the absence of its president, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, who was unable to be present on account of ill health. The history of the society, Mr. Telang said, carried them back nearly forty years. The schools managed by the society originated in the enthusiasm for female education which sprang from the collegiate education imparted in this Presidency in the institution which bears the honoured named of Elphinstone. (Hear, hear.) The students of that institution, under the direction of the professors and teachers, who in those days willingly joined their pupils in all sorts of movements for progress, established these schools as well as the Society, which managed the schools in its early days the Society had to make way against a considerable amount of prejudice against female education, which existed in the community. But at that time so great was the enthusiasm of the students that several of the more prominent amongst them, including their worthy president, offered to be voluntary teachers, doing their beneficent work without any payment. As the Society progressed, they were able to engage paid teachers. He need not go over the history of the Society during the past forty years. But he might simply mention that the efforts of the Society in advancing female education had received the approbation of the Governor in Council many years ago, and that the Government had contributed Rs. 6,000 towards the fund of the hall where they had assembled, a hall which was intended to be a habitation for the society. Public subscriptions and the Government contribution just named had supplied the means for building the hall, which was a memorial of the late Mr. Framji Cowasji, who was one of the greatest Parsi philanthropists of Bombay. In course of time the Gujerati and the Marathi schools were separated, and the Marathi schools alone remained in charge of the Society. At present they had a considerable number of girls attending these schools. They were examined from time to time by Government inspectors, and the Society always received from them favourable reports of the mode in which the girls were taught and of the general upkeep of the schools. The Society was perfectly conscious of the great field of further improvement which lay before them, and it was hoped that the community would give the Society its support, without which further progress and development would not be practicable. (Hear, hear.) They had, however, no reason to complain so far. The Society had got a considerable fund in their hands. During the past seven or eight years the schools had received liberal grants from Government. Mr. Telang then informed the meeting that Sir William Wedderburn had before he left placed in his charge a considerable number of books to be given away as prizes. Presents of books had also been received from Dr. Kirtikar, Mrs. Radhabai, who was carrying on the flourishing book business of her late husband, from another bookseller, Mr. Sunder Pandurang, and from Mr. Javjee Dadajee, an enterprising printer and publisher. The Society was thankful to all these gentlemen, as well as to the firms of European merchants in Bombay who had provided them with samples of cloth, which were of great use to the girls in needle-work. Mr. Telang hoped the Society would progress in the same way as before and that the schools in their charge would be more numerous and would be attended by a far lar

her beauty, the highest refinement of that beauty being unattainable without activity and strength. There is another point I should like to touch upon before I sit down. Although public opinion, at any rate in Bombay, is beginning to accept the expediency of school training for girls as well as boys, I fear the customs of Hindu social life tend very much to shorten the period of school attendance. The Education Commissioners say in their Report—"The whole of an Indian girl's instruction is comprised within the brief years of her attendance at a primary school;" and they add that they mostly leave at the age of 10. I trust this is not so here. But it must be so very generally in the present state of Hindu society, which encourages early marriage and the seclusion of the girl when married. I am not going to say one word against this custom. It is not my place to criticize the social life of India; nor am I prepared to condemn a usage simply because it does not obtain in Europe. Moreover, there are those present here who do not blindly submit to the will of the community—who do not go on doing things merely because their father did so; and I am sure that if anything can be changed for the better, they will do their best to change it. But from the point of view of education I only wish to say that the usage has an unfortunate result. It removes the girl from the reach of instruction so early that the teaching can be of little or no permanent good. The main object of school instruction is to teach the pupil to instruct herself. But how can that be done before the age of ten? Quick and clever as Hindu girls are, the age is too tender for any permanent effect to have been produced. (Hear, hear.) Education in the true sense of the term ought not to cease on leaving school. If well begun then it will go on through life, as the past students of the Elphinstone College who are here present well know. But that cannot be so if girls leave school at ten. They can have acquired no taste for learning, and it does not seem fair to them or their husbands or their future children. It is difficult to suggest a remedy without criticising matters I wish to leave alone, and I shall not suggest a remedy. I shall content myself with the hope that the girls of this institution are an exception, and I shall conclude by wishing to the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools an ever-widening sphere of usefulness. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE LOSS OF THE SULTAN.

THE Court-martial for the trial of Captain Charles Ernest Rice, who was in command of H.M.S. Sultan when she stranded in the Comino Channel, was resumed on board the Victory in Portsmouth Harbour. On Saturday, further evidence was taken, and Captain Rice, after an adjournment to enable him to prepare his defence, read a written statement to the Court. Much as he, in common with the whole service and the country, must deplore the loss of the Sultan, he could not but feel that it had been made plain to the Court that no blame attached to him or to the officers and men under his command, whom he highly commended for their prompt action and coolness. He pointed out that, under the Admiralty regulations, torpedoe practice was to be carried on in shallow water. The Comino Channel had long been considered a proper place for torpedo exercise, and he drew attention to the precautions he adopted on the 6th ult. by placing mark buoys as a guide for the navigation of the ship. The rock where the ship struck was not shown on the chart, and it appeared as if eleven fathoms of water existed there. As to not making any effort to get the ship off the rock after she struck, he refrained from doing so for fear that the ship would sink, besides which the pumps demanded the greatest share of attention. After urging that he had taken all precautions to ensure the safety of the ship, both before and after she struck, he concluded by saying he was content to leave the case and his professional reputation, built up during thirty-six years in Her Majesty's service, in the hands of the Court.

The Court then adjourned till Monday, when, after a deliberation of nearly two hours and a half the proceedings were opened, and the Deputy Judge Advocate read an extract from the Return of Naval Courts-martial, 1883. It showed that on Feb. 17, 1882, Captain Ernest Rice was charged with having negligently or by default stranded Her Majesty's ship Iris, under his command, on the Avola shore, Cape Augusta, Island of Sicily. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was adjudged to be reprimanded, and he was admonished to be more careful in future. The navigating lieutenant of the Iris was tried at the same time, and was reprimanded and dismissed his ship.

The Court was then closed for another forty minutes, at the expiration of which time the Deputy Judge Advocate read the finding as follows:—"The Court finds that Her Majesty's ship Sultan stranded on the 6th day of March 1889 on an unknown rock on the north side of the South Comino Channel, Malta. The Court further finds that the charge of negligence is not proved against Captain Ernest Rice, but the charge of default is partly proved, inasmuch as he committed an error in judgment in running the Sultan so close as he did to the five-fathom line on uneven and rocky bottom without adequate necessity. The Court therefore adjudges him to be reprimanded."

The Central News learns that on the return to England of the Duke of Edinburgh, a court of inquiry will be held to investigate the arrangements which were made for getting the Sultan off the rocks. This court would probably sit in London, although this is not certain. In well-informed quarters it is believed that another court martial, of a lengthy and important character, will follow the inquiry.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE.

AN application in the suit "Colin Campbell v. Colin Campbell" came before Mr. Registrar Hannen, at the Divorce Registry on Monday, 8th instant. It appears from the statement of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis that notice of motion for a new trial had been served by Lord Colin Campbell; whereupon an order was made, on Lady Colin's application, that proceedings on such notice should be stayed until security should be given for her costs of such motion to the extent of £150. On this order the matter had rested for some time, and the present application was by Lady Colin that the stay might be removed and the motion heard even though Lord Colin should not give the security. Messrs. Humphrey and Son submitted that the application should be adjourned. Lord Colin was in India, where he was practising at the Bar. He had gone there to earn the money to lodge in court as security, and the present application was only made because it had been ascertained that Lord Colin was out of the country. They wished for time to communicate with him. Mr. Registrar Hannen: I think the stay must be removed. If the motion comes into the list for hearing soon, you can apply to the Court to have it postponed, but that is a matter for the Court, not for me. Order accordingly.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Duchess of Cambridge died on Saturday, April 6, at St. James's Palace. For some time her Royal Highness had been in failing health. The following was the doctors' bulletin:—"St. James's Palace, April 6, 1889.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge passed away peacefully at half-past twelve to-day, sinking rapidly at last from the effects of advanced age alone.—Oscar Clayton, William Kickman."

The Queen heard the sad news while holding a Council at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, after giving orders for a special train to be prepared, finished the business of the Council, and at four o'clock left for London. On arriving at Paddington, her Majesty drove to St. James's Palace. Her Majesty left Paddington for Windsor at six o'clock. The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by her daughter, Princess Victoria, arrived at the Palace immediately after they received the mournful intelligence. The Duke of Cambridge, who has been staying in Ireland, was at once telegraphed to, and arrived subsequently.

The deceased was the last survivor of what may be termed the Georgian period of the royal family, and she was the daughter of Frederick Landgrave, of Hesse-Cassel, and was born in July 1797. She was married in 1818 to Prince Adolphus Frederick, first Duke of Cambridge and Earl of Tipperary, who was the seventh son of George III. The Duke died in 1850, and was succeeded by the present Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Her Royal Highness had long lived at St. James's Palace. The Queen visited her frequently when last staying at Windsor, making a special visit to town for the purpose just before her visit to Biarritz. The Duchess on March 6 gave a dinner party at St. James's Palace to celebrate an anniversary which very few mothers have an opportunity of celebrating—the seventieth birthday of her son.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday night as under:—"Saturday, April 6, 1889.—Whitehall, April 6, 1889.—This day, at 12-30 p.m., her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, aunt to her Most Gracious Majesty, departed this life at St. James's Palace, to the great grief of her Majesty and all the royal family." The funeral was fixed for the 13th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weigell, with the English mails of the 12th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surgn P J Lumsden	Mrs W R Brooke
Lieut W Leishman	Miss M Stuart
Lieut G Downing	Mr R G Summerfield
2nd Lieut A C Campbell	Mr and Mrs T C O Beaman
2nd Lieut H K Datzell	and 2 infants
Sergt and Mrs J Henderson	Mr Prall
Mr H Vost	Capt Lamb
Capt C O Nicholetts	Mr Muirhead

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F J O'Callaghan	Hon E Hanbury
Mr Lockhart	Mr Mackenzie
Mr L Palit	Mr M R Weld
Mr V A Smith	Deputy Surgn-Genl Farquhar
Col W A Salmon	
Deputy Surgn-Genl Cates	

FROM NAPLES—Capt Lawson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 12TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duchess of Cambridge died on Saturday at St. James's Palace in the 92nd year of her age. The Queen came up to London in the afternoon.

In consequence of the death of the Duchess of Cambridge the Drawing Room fixed for Friday next has been postponed, and the Court will go into mourning for three weeks.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Indecent Advertisements Bill was read a second time, and the Bill to punish armed burglars with flogging was referred to a Standing Committee. On Tuesday several Bills were advanced in their respective stages, and two Standing Committees were appointed. Last night the Reformatory Schools Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned until April 30.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Picton moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Vaccination Acts, to which Mr. Ritchie, on behalf of the Government, assented, but quoted statistics to show the enormous frequency of attacks and deaths among unvaccinated people in comparison with those who had been vaccinated. The House was counted out at 8 p.m. On Monday, the Lord Advocate introduced four Bills to carry out his scheme of local government in Scotland, the nature of which he explained at length. In the discussion which followed the Scotch members generally approved the scheme, but some of them indicated certain points which, in their opinion, would require modification. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply. On Tuesday afternoon the Civil Service Estimates were proceeded with. In the evining Dr. Cameron moved a resolution in favour of a separate Parliament for Scotland. Mr. Gladstone admitted the right of the Scotch people to demand a separate Parliament for their own affairs, but he did not think the question ripe for settlement at present. Mr. A. J. Balfour opposed the resolution, which, after the application of the closure, was negatived by 200 to 79. On Wednesday the Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Bill, moved by Mr. Crilly, was rejected by 239 to 168. Last night, after a long and angry discussion concerning threatened evictions in Donegal, the Sugar Bounties Convention was discussed, occupying the remainder of the sitting.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

A banquet given on Wednesday at Merchant Taylors' Hall in honour of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., was attended by nearly 300 gentlemen representing the principal commercial and financial houses of the City of London.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., on Friday, addressed the Conservative Council for the Central Division of Birmingham, and his advice that, on the present occasion, they should support the Liberal Unionist candidate was agreed to by a large majority.

Colonel Hughes-Hallett having resigned his seat for Rochester, an active contest for the succession is being maintained by Mr. Davies, Conservative, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Gladstonian.

Lord Rathdonnell has been elected a representative peer for Ireland, in place of the late Lord Dunsany.

The Queen has sanctioned the appointment of Archdeacon Crosthwaite as Bishop Suffragan of Beverley.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of March are very satisfactory, showing an increase of 11 per cent. in imports and of 12 per cent. in exports.

At Tuesday's sitting of the London County Council, a resolution in favour of placing the Metropolitan police under the control of the Council was raised and discussed at some length, and eventually the debate was adjourned until yesterday, when the motion was carried by a majority of 33.

Dr. Kennedy, the eminent Greek Professor at Cambridge, died on Saturday, aged 85. The deaths are also announced of Canon Sir F. Gore Ouseley, an eminent composer of sacred music, aged 64; of General Edmund Jeffreys, aged 84; and of Mr. S. Christie Miller, formerly M. P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 80.

The Court-martial on Captain Rice and officers of the ironclad Sultan, lost on rocks near Malta, was concluded on Monday. The Court acquitted the captain of negligence, but reprimanded him for running the ship too close on a rocky shore.

Sir C. Russell has continued his address before the Special Commission on behalf of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and others, and has not yet concluded.

A collision occurred off Beachy Head on Saturday night between the German steamer Noordland and a brigantine, the Carrie Dingle, of Liverpool. The latter vessel sank, but the crew were rescued.

A woman at Chesterfield has been committed for trial on a charge of poisoning two of her children who were insured in a burial club.

A young man, Goldsmith Hunt, living at Kentishtown, on Monday shot a young woman, residing with him, a theatrical performer, and then shot himself.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £400 was announced and the expenditure of £277 in grants to evicted tenants.

The sentence of four months' imprisonment passed upon Mr. Cox, M.P., was reduced by the County Court magistrate at Boyle to six weeks as a first-class misdemeanant.

OBITUARY.—Duchess of Cambridge; Gen. Sir J. F. Bradford, K. C. B., Ben. Ret.; Col. W. C. Chowne, B. Infy. Lieut.-Col. A. Lewis, Ben. Ret.; Gen. E. R. Jeffreys, C. B.; Rev. Canon Sir F. P. Ouseley; Canon B. H. Kennedy, D. D.; Canon G. R. Portal; M. Chevreul; Mrs. Ryle.

In the French Senate, on Monday, a Presidential Decree was read constituting the Senate as a High Court of Justice to try the charges against General Boulanger and others. An attempt to interpellate the Government was unsuccessful, the previous question being carried.

In the Chamber, on Tuesday, the Bill prescribing the procedure of the Senate at the forthcoming trial was hotly debated in a protracted session, and in the end the Bill was passed by 318 to 207.

General Boulanger remains in Brussels, but he has received an intimation from the Belgian Government that he must abstain from acts which would render it incumbent on them to order him to leave the country.

Dr. Chevreul, the eminent French chemist, died on Tuesday, aged 102.

The resignation of General Bronsart von Schellendorff as Minister for War at Berlin has been accepted by the Emperor, and General von Verdy du Vernois, now Governor of Strasburg, is expected to succeed.

The trial in Paris of M. Deroulede and other deputies for their connexion with the League of Patriots concluded on Saturday in a fine of 100f. for being members of an unlicensed association.

The Austrian Reichsrath has unanimously passed the Army Bill as amended by the Hungarian Diet.

M. Catargi has formed a Cabinet at Bucharest which is regarded as decidedly anti-Austrian in its composition.

The Emir of Bokhara is about to send his eldest son to St. Petersburg to complete his education.

Some confusion exists in Abyssinia consequent on the death of King John, but the Italian Government has as yet made no declaration of its intentions with respect to that country.

It is reported that Chen Kin-Ming, formerly Under Secretary of State at Pekin, has been appointed Chinese Ambassador to London and Paris.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has retired to his country house, being, it is said, fanatically incensed against all Europeans. With his native subjects he is very unpopular.

SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF is said to have been nominated to the President's chair of the Royal Geographical Society and will take office in May next. The appointment will be popular, and is singularly appropriate. In his old pre-Indian days Mr. Grant Duff used to "survey mankind from China to Peru" in the annual addresses he made to the Elgin electors, and his wanderings since 1880 must have bettered his equipment for the office to which the geographers of England have called him.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

THE Special Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday. Sir Charles Russell, in resuming his address, said that with regard to the Kilmainham Treaty, Mr. Parnell undoubtedly intimated to Captain O'Shea that he distinctly desired to meet all the executive of the Land League, including Davitt and Sheridan, in order to explain to them the grounds of the action he had taken in what was known as the Kilmainham Treaty; but Captain O'Shea was mistaken in saying that Mr. Parnell made an exception in the case of Brennan. Sir Charles then proceeded to deal with the evidence given by Captain O'Shea. The writers of "Parnellism and Crime" had attempted to convey to the public that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues had been parties to crime. It ought to be remembered that at the time of the Kilmainham Treaty Mr. Parnell had obtained a great triumph. The Government of the day had agreed to make an Arrears Bill part of their policy, and they had reversed the policy of Mr. Foster and Lord Cowper. In place of them Lord Spencer and Lord Frederick Cavendish were sent to Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish was a man universally respected, and no more amiable man was known in our time.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

Lord Cowper and Lord Frederick Cavendish went to Ireland bearing the olive-branch in their hands, almost for the first time since the lord-lieutenancy of Lord Fitzwilliam. They were received with acclamation. Then took place the Phœnix Park murders, through which foul accusations of obloquy and opprobrium had been thrown on Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Lord Frederick Cavendish's murder was undoubtedly not within the objects of the wretched men who had embarked on the detestable enterprize. Lord Frederick met his death because, with the instincts of a brave man, he fought indefence against the murderers of his friend. Sir Charles then pointed out the effect that these murders had on Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and other leaders of the party: Mr. Parnell, in a moment of despair, having offered to Mr. Gladstone to retire from public life. He (Sir Charles) asked where the Attorney General obtained the information in the statement he had made that Mr. Parnell had unwillingly signed the manifesto issued after Lord Frederick Cavendish's murder. The sole foundation for the suggestion of knowledge of and participation in the Phœnix Park murders by the leaders of the Irish party was the forged letters. They ran through the more serious allegations which constituted "Parnellism and Crime."

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

Sir Charles Russell pointed out in dealing with the Castleisland outrages that while many persons had been prosecuted for moon-lighting no member of the Land League holding an official position had been charged. Alluding to the murder of Lord Mountmorres Sir Charles asserted that broadly speaking, whoever was at the bottom of the murder, there was not sufficient evidence to show that it was agrarian at all. Lord Mountmorres had been under police protection since 1879, and the hostility against him was due to his conduct as a magistrate. Sir Charles commented on the unreliability of the evidence of Michael Burke, the informer, who gave evidence as to who committed this murder. He urged that Burke had attempted to shift the responsibility of the murder upon a publican named Kearney to save his own wretched neck. The police evidence was to the effect that Lord Mountmorres was killed, not because of the land difficulty, but because he gave information to the Dublin Castle authorities.

THE MURDER OF MR. CURTIN.

On Wednesday Sir Charles spoke of the murder of John Curtin in 1885. The circumstances showed that that was not an agrarian murder. Curtin was well known and respected, was a vice-president of the National League, of which his son was also a member. Curtin had no quarrel with the League. It would appear, however, that a moonlighting party previous to November, 1885, had visited Curtin's house and made a raid for arms, obtaining a gun. Presumably it was the same party which went again to the house, and it was not until one of the attacking party named Tim Sullivan had been shot by Curtin, that they fired, and Curtin met his death. It was to be regretted that a want of sympathy was shown afterwards with the Curtin family by neighbours; but a member of the central body of the League in Dublin and Mr. Davitt went down to the district and remonstrated with the people on their conduct.

THE ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO OUTRAGE.

Sir Charles then referred to that part of the case in which it was alleged that the persons implicated had incited to outrage. He asserted that so far as the members of Parliament charged were concerned, he could not call to mind any speech attributed to any one of them which any man with a judicial mind could say from the beginning to the end was directed to incitement to outrage of any kind. He next proceeded to refer to the allegations against Sheridan, Byrne, Boyton, Brennan, and Egan. No doubt Sheridan had been correctly shown to have been a Fenian and an organizer in the west; but there was not a tittle of evidence to show that the Attorney-General was justified in his statement that Sheridan had excited outrage in the west. The Attorney-General had asserted that Mr. Parnell at the time of the Kilmainham Treaty was aware that Sheridan had organized outrages in the west, and might be employed to put them down. The Attorney-General must have made such an assertion on the assumption of something Captain O'Shea was expected to prove; but there was nothing in the evidence to substantiate it. It had further been asserted that Sheridan had been in Ireland in the disguise of a priest. There could be no doubt that Sheridan had desired not to be arrested, and this was the explanation of his disguise. There was not, apart from the evidence of Delaney, he repeated, a tittle of evidence to prove that Sheridan was a party to the organization of any crime. With regard to Byrne it had been said that he was a criminal of the most atrocious kind and that Mr. Parnell had at an opportune moment helped him to fly from justice. At the moment of his flight Byrne had nothing to do with the Irish Land League. He came over as a legacy from Mr. Batt's organization, and was not appointed by Mr. Parnell. There was no evidence against Byrne, except in regard to the statements attributed to him which he was supposed to have made on the other side of the Atlantic, the evidence of Multaneeny as to his possession of the knives, and the evidence of Delaney who spoke to Byrne being a party to the Invincible conspiracy. There was not a shadow of evidence to show that Boyton was associated with outrages in Ireland. As to Brennan, he denied the assertion made by the Attorney-General in the O'Donnell *vs.* the *Times* case, that a true bill was found against him for the Phœnix Park murders. That had been disproved. Dealing with the evidence relating to Egan, Sir Charles asserted that it was utterly unreliable, so far as it went to show that Egan frequently attended at the Land League offices. The Attorney-General's statement that there was a true bill against Egan in relation to the Phœnix Park murders was equally without foundation. Egan had long before the Phœnix Park murders intended to go to America, as his business had been broken up in this country. The charges against Egan, he contended, were based wholly on the rotten foundation of the forged letters.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN AGITATION.

Until comparatively recent days that vast population in America had been imbued with deep feelings of resentment towards England, and the explanation of it was misrule. Like the Gibeonites, the Irish emigrants had been the labourers of the world, but still they had given statesmen, soldiers, and senators to America. Mr. Parnell justifiably boasted that with the assistance of Mr. Davitt he had interested the American people in a constitutional movement in support of the Irish people. In speaking of the Clan-na-Gael Sir Charles said he did not think the Clan originally was a murder club. It seemed to have been little better than what he might call the rump of the old Fenian party, reduced, it was true, in number and influence, but yet having considerable activity. The object of the Clan had been undoubtedly to capture the control of the open movement. Major Le Caron had not shown himself the important personage which at first sight he appeared, for they found no single instance of his forewarning the English authorities of any dynamite enterprise. He had apparently been playing at conspiracy. It would be proved that, though for a time he was a friend of Ford, he had afterwards remonstrated with and finally denounced him. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues knew nothing whatever of the distribution of even a farthing of the fund raised by the *New York World*. Mr. Parnell denied distinctly that he had ever said to Major Le Caron that he was a Revolutionist in the sense that physical force was the only means of redress for Ireland, or that he had any faith in the revolutionary fund. He would not waste words on the occupation which Major Le Caron had followed. That person had passed his days in a living lie; but still they had his damning admission that he had never communicated with Mr. Parnell or Mr. Kelly, or endeavoured to draw them into the meshes of the conspiracy.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

On Thursday Sir Charles asked, "Had there ever been in the course of justice such a serious calumny put forward with such recklessness, he might almost say criminal negligence, as was the case with these forged letters? He could not recall one. After they had been publicly denied they had been persisted in with recklessness, and when they were fully repudiated the denial was absolutely discredited to the last. There had not been such a withdrawal as common justice and charity required. He did not want his words to be misunderstood. He did not suggest that the *Times* believed that the letters were forged when they were put forward; but he suggested that they were put forward carelessly and recklessly, and that the *Times* omitted to take any of the precautions which in so serious a matter it was their first duty to take. Nor did he wish to be misunderstood in his language as to the withdrawal of the letters. The Attorney-General had stated that he went to the very verge of his duty in the language he used (and which was written out) on the occasion. He was willing to believe that, if the Attorney-General had had a free hand in the matter, he would have spoken more freely and more generously; but by the lines laid down by those instructing him his withdrawal had been in narrow and grudging terms. Many people with honest minds believed in the genuineness of the letters because of the conduct of Mr. Parnell himself in regard to them. It was not unnatural to those who did not know Mr. Parnell. From the first he had cared little and busied himself little to prove the falsity and forgery of the letters. What he had cared for was the unmasking of what he believed to be the foul plot and conspiracy which led to their manufacture, and he would never rest until he had exposed it.

PIGOTT AND HOUSTON.

At the time that the fac-simile letter was published there appeared in the newspaper called *Truth* a statement that it was suspected that the forgery proceeded from Richard Pigott. He did not want to say a word against that wretched man; but he could not help pointing upon whom the burden was greator of moral guilt as between him and Houston. It was true of Pigott that at all events he could not be accused of bringing voluntarily his spurious wares into the market. He was in wretchedness and penury, with children depending on him, and under distress at the time the tempter in the form of Mr. Houston went to him and held out the prospect of employment. Piggot lent himself to the course suggested by Houston, and deliberately manufactured the letters. Counsel further pointed out that Houston had destroyed the correspondence between himself and Piggot. He asserted that Houston was unworthy of the confidence of any respectable body of men. The *Times'* people, with the exception of Mr. Buckle, had lost their heads, and Mr. Soames had allowed his partisanship to get the better of his judgment as solicitor to the *Times*. Sir Charles then proceeded to refer in detail to the evidence as to the forged letters, and commented on the fact that no steps were taken by the prosecution to secure Piggot's attendance in the witness-box or prevent him from leaving this country.

THE PERORATION.

On Friday, 12th instant, in closing his speech, Sir Charles said he and his friends had endeavoured to lay their case before the court in the most methodical fashion, and they claimed to have shown, as accounting for the crime that was being inquired into, that in former times there was greater crime in greater volume, of the same class, proceeding from the same cause, directed against the same class of persons, and that with recurrent distress there had been recurrent recrudescence of crime. They had proved by contemporaneous official record that there was in 1879, 1880, and 1881 widespread, deep distress and misery in Ireland. They claimed to have shown that there was a failure of Parliament to meet the needs of the time; and that the landlords failed to meet generously the necessities pressing upon their unhappy country. They had, therefore, shown that in the circumstances of the time it was nothing else than could have been expected that the people should have resorted to combination among themselves to prevent the recurrence of nameless horrors of the famine years of 1846 and 1847. Their lordships were trying the history of ten years of revolution in Ireland, revolution partly social, partly political, at the moment that by the legal processes of the Queen's Bench the Irish people were gathering the fruits of their agitation. He doubted not they would try it honestly, upon the evidence and on its broader issues. He had had to speak on one cause which seriously operated to produce mistrust of law and administration, and created a chasm between the people and the supporters of the law. There were only two parties in Ireland—one wishing that the Government should be in accordance with the interests of the majority of the people, and the other party thinking themselves better judges of what the interests of Ireland were. The latter alone had touch upon the Castle and its tenants, who in their turn had no touch upon the popular mind and popular feeling. The best guarantee for peace and order in Ireland was in the belief and hope, strong in Irish breasts to-day, that the time was coming when the existing state of things must come to an end. The Irish party arraigned before the court could point to marvellous work accomplished during the last 10 years. At the commencement of that period the Irish peasant farmer stood trembling with bated breath and whispering humbleness in the presence of landlord, agent, and bailiff, and the man's fate was virtually in the hollow of their hands. To-day he could stand erect as became a free citizen, who had derived solid protection from the legislation of 1881 and subsequently, which the agitation of the men charged had helped to accomplish. Then (ten years ago) secret organisations borrowed beneath the surface of society; to-day—thank God for it—the great mass of the people had been won to bending their energies and fixing their hopes upon constitutional means for redress. Then the great mass of the people were possessed with a feeling of despair at efforts unrequited, to-day hope was strong. Then they looked upon their countrymen in this island with distrust, if not with hate; to-day they were willing to hold out the hand of brotherly friendship, to let bygones be bygones, and to bury for ever the memories of past persecutions. Then—and perhaps it was the most hopeful change—the people of this country occupied with their own concerns, cared little about the affairs of Ireland. Now they had taken the question to heart, and recognized the truth that misrule in Ireland meant weakness to the Empire. He had now come to an end, but could not sit down without expressing the obligation he owed to their lordships, not only for an attentive, but an indulgent hearing. He had spoken not merely as an advocate; he had spoken for the land of his birth. He felt profoundly that he had been speaking to, for, and in the best interests of, England; to a country where his years of laborious life had been passed, and where he had received such kindness, consideration, and regard as he was glad to recognise. His colleagues and himself had had a responsible duty. They had had to defend not merely the leaders of a nation, but the nation itself; to defend the leaders of a nation whom it had been sought to crush, and to defend the nation whose hopes it had been sought to dash to the ground. That inquiry, intended as a curse, had proved a blessing; designed prominently to ruin one man, it had been his vindication. The position was now reversed; they were the accusers, and the *Times* were the accused. The inquiry would serve more even than the vindication of individuals, it would remove baneful misconceptions as to the character, the actions, the motives, and the aims of the Irish people and of the leaders of the Irish people. It would set honest minds to think for themselves upon the Irish question, would remove grievous misconceptions, and would hasten that day of true union and real reconciliation between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain. And with the advent of that true union and reconciliation there would be dispelled the cloud—the weighty cloud—that had rested on the history of a noble name and dimmed the glory of a mighty Empire.

ADJOURNED TILL 30TH APRIL.

Mr. Reid informed their lordships that they were not prepared at once to go on with the evidence, and asked to what date their lordships would adjourn.

The Attorney-General said he had no objection to offer if the other side were not prepared to go on.

The President said the 30th April would be a convenient date, and the court therefore adjourned to that day.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, it is stated in well-informed quarters that the Marquess of Dufferin will, on the retirement of Lord Londonderry, be offered the Irish Viceroyalty; but whether he will accept it is another question. Lord Dufferin is a Liberal Unionist, and is therefore not out of sympathy with the general policy of the Government. His friends, however, do not believe that he would consent to administer a harsh and oppressive system of coercion. His acceptance of the office would, in fact, mean a change of policy. Mr. Balfour would not continue to be Chief Secretary under a Lord-Lieutenant who would be something more than a mere ornament, and would insist on taking an active share in the administration of the country. Lord Dufferin would, in fact, occupy the same position as Lord Spencer did from 1882 to 1885, and the Chief Secretary would become a comparatively subordinate Minister.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A JOINT meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the United Cotton Spinners' Association, and the Manchester Geographical Society, was held on Friday afternoon, April 5, in the Board-room of the Manchester and Salford Bank, for the purpose of hearing an address by Mr. Holt S. Hallett, on "The Necessary Extension of Indian Railways for the Development of British and British Indian Trade."

Mr. Hallett said that in the final report of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression they were told that the increasing severity of foreign competition was a matter deserving more serious attention at the hands of our commercial and industrial classes, that our supremacy was now being assailed on all sides by rival manufacturing nations, that over-production had been one of the prominent features of the course of trade of recent years, and that it was obvious, in order further to extend our commerce, that we must display greater activity in the search for new markets. Considering that production in England increased at the rate of only 16 per cent. per annum between 1870 and 1885, whilst the population of our manufacturing districts was increasing more rapidly than in the preceding period; remembering that the population of Lancashire had for years been increasing five times as fast as its operatives, and that over-production meant but the deficiency of customers for our goods, it was surprising to hit that the merchants, manufacturers, and operatives of this country had not yet fully awakened to the importance of developing their trade by all means in their power with the cotton-clad people of Southern Asia, particularly with the inhabitants of India and China, who together comprised fully one-half of the population of the world. It could not be satisfactory to the people of Lancashire to know that they were being left behind in the race for the commerce of the world, that between 1877 and 1887 the consumption of raw cotton in Great Britain only increased 17 per cent., while that on the Continent increased 50 per cent., and in the United States 71 per cent. Since 1881 he and Mr. Colquhoun had been doing their utmost to interest the people at home in the great and hitherto undeveloped markets of the East. They had tried to impress upon the Government and the mercantile and manufacturing community that our country was in possession of certain advantages which rendered us the envy of competing nations. We were the possessors of India, and as such were the next-door neighbours to the landlocked half of the great and populous Empire of China. They had tried to awaken an intelligent interest in the subject of connecting India with China by a railway, and by exploration had proved that a practicable route between these two great empires existed, and that along that route a railway could be constructed at a reasonable cost which would tend greatly to enhance the commerce of great Britain and India with its Eastern neighbours—Siam and its Shan States and the Western half of China. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had more than once recorded its opinion in favour of this railway. Between the end of March, 1877-87 the import of Lancashire piece goods into India increased from 1,186,418,810 yards to 2,155,713,385 yards, or by 82 per cent. If it had not been for the increase of our export to India, China, and Japan, in these ten years our export of cotton piece goods would not only have shown no increase, but a very serious decrease. The more one looked into the state of the demand for British manufactures, the more clearly did it become evident that we were with ever-increasing rapidity becoming more and more dependent upon the great markets of the East. Our piece goods trade with the Continent of Europe promised soon to become extinct. Looking at North America, our prospects were even more gloomy. Between the end of 1886 and the close of 1888, our exports to the United States decreased 32 per cent. and our exports to British North America by over 21 per cent. With these facts staring us in the face, and with the knowledge of the great loss that our trade had suffered through the recent impoverishment of the classes who were dependent upon agriculture for subsistence, he earnestly hoped that the importance of further extending our trade in India and the western half of China by the extension of the Indian railway system would be so impressed upon our minds that we should for the future make that extension the chief plank in our political platform. It was a question of bread and butter for the people of Lancashire; it was a question in which was bound up the decrease or the increase of our manufacturing industries, the future employment or destitution of our operatives. India was our largest customer. India took 14 per cent of the gross exports of the United Kingdom, and 35 per cent. of our cotton piece goods. Our export of cotton goods to India was valued at 22½ millions sterling. Between 1877 and 1887 the foreign imports of India increased nearly the 66 per cent., and 80 per cent. of those imports came from the United Kingdom. In the same period the railways of India increased from 7322½ miles to 14,382 miles, or by 96½ per cent., and it was this increase in the railway system that beyond doubt enabled the people of India to consume their share of the increased outturn of the Indian cotton mills and take besides 82 per cent. more of our cotton piece goods than was received in 1877. As the increase of the Indian railway system by 7000 miles had been the chief factor in causing an increased demand for our piece goods to the extent of 962,294,574 yards, or, to speak roughly, a thousand million yards, we might feel assured that a further extension of the railways to double their present mileage would enable India to consume four thousand million yards of our piece goods, an amount equal to four-fifths of the present gross export of those goods from this kingdom. As regards expenses, the railways recently constructed, which when made were not expected to earn a full dividend, as well as those that had been opened for more than ten years, showed such remunerative results that the Government should feel encouraged even for the sake of the direct returns that were promised to push forward railway construction in India until the whole of the country was developed. But the hope of such a sensible and statesmanlike policy being undertaken whilst the Secretary of State for India was controlled by the paralysing influence of his Council was to expect too much. The plea of the poverty of the natives of India was the old plea of the Council and the Secretary of State for India. It was a plea that was entirely groundless, and if listened to would leave the greater part of our Indian Empire in as backward a condition as it was now, a far more backward condition than our country was in when there was not a mile of canal or railway in the land. The Committee that sat in 1884 made matters far worse for the paying prospects of the railway system in India by stopping the expenditure upon all railways that were likely to prove remunerative to the investing public, by backing up the Government in its refusal to construct them, or to grant such concessions to syndicates as would enable them, to put these railways at par upon the market. Unless such concessions were given, or the Government decided to construct the lines, it was in the uttermost degree improbable that a single one of these railways would be built. Colonel Conway-Gordon, the Director-General of Indian Railways, in his evidence before the Committee of 1884, said, "The whole history of Indian railways is one long and unsuccessful attempt to get railways constructed without a State guarantee." Notwithstanding this evidence, the Committee determined to continue the block. If they would look at the railway map of India and remember that country, including Burma, contained an area of 1,570,000 square miles, or twenty-seven times the area of England and Wales, or thirteen times the area of the United Kingdom; that it was peopled by upwards of 270 million souls, a population more than seven times as large as that in our isles; and that it did not contain on an average one mile of railway for each hundred square miles of country, they would gain some idea of the backward condition of our Indian Empire. But even this gave a faint idea of the want of railway communication in India within four-fifths of the country. To grasp this they must look at the map and notice that one-half of the railway mileage in India was contained in a strip of country to the south of the Himalayas, that a fourth of the gross mileage was contained in the triangle lying to the south of a line drawn from Bombay to the mouth of the Godavery, which contained an area of about 200,000 square miles. The remaining area, containing 72 per cent. of the gross area of India, had barely 4,000 miles of railway in it, or an average of one mile of railway to every 282 square miles of country, and this after railway construction had been carried on in the country for about forty years. Chittagong and certain of the Burmese seaports had been to this day the most neglected of our great deep water and good sheltered anchorage seaports in India. None of them, except Rangoon, had a single mile of railway leading from the port inland, and trade with the interior, except for a few miles from the ports, remained undeveloped. Many years ago he proposed a line of railway from Bassein to Henzadah, which would have passed through a great land-locked rice-field for the whole distance, and could have been constructed at a small cost. The line had been surveyed, estimated for, and put on the shelf. Another line he suggested was for the connection of the Rangoon and Mandalay Railway with our Burmese seaport of Moulmein. This line would develop a vast area of fertile country, and would form a link in the proposed through communication to China. Then they must consider the present state of Burma and its Shan States. We had been in possession of Upper Burma since November, 1885, and only one single line of railway, 220 miles in length, had as yet been constructed in that vast province, which, with its Shan States, contained 188,000 square miles. Not another line of railway was yet in hand, though it was acknowledged on all hands that railways were urgently needed for pacifying, for governing, and for developing the country, and for reducing the present great police and military expenditure. Burma was one of the few districts in India where the growth of the Government land revenue was not restricted by a permanent settlement or by long leases. Railways in Burma, therefore, besides paying a large dividend, brought large indirect receipts from increased land revenue to the Government which must make their construction highly rem

MR. STANLEY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

At a largely attended meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on April 8, under the presidency of General Strachey, a letter from Mr. H. M. Stanley, dated Marriri Kapids, Ituri River, Central Africa, Sept. 1, 1888, was read by Mr. D. W. Freshfield, one of the hon. secretaries.

THE SUBTLETIES OF SAVAGE WARFARE.

Mr. Stanley, in his communication, narrates the progress of his expedition from the time of leaving Yambaya. In a few days they became fully initiated into the subtleties of savage warfare. "Every art known to native minds for annoying strangers was practised by these natives—the path frequently had shallow pits, filled with sharpened splinters or skewers, deftly covered over with large leaves. For bare-footed people this proved a terrible punishment. Often the skewere would perforate the feet quite through at other times the tops would be buried in the feet, resulting in gangrenous sores. We had ten men lamed by these skewers—so efficiently lamed that few of them recovered to be of much use to us. One of the approaches to every village was a straight road, perhaps 100 yards long and 12 feet wide, cleared of jungle, but bristling with these skewers carefully and cunningly hidden at every place likely to be trodden by an incautious foot. The real path was crooked and took a wide detour; the cut road appeared so tempting, so straight, and so short. At the village end was the watchman, to beat his drum and sound the alarm, when every native would take his weapons and proceed to the appointed place to ply his bow at every opportunity."

FATALITIES FROM POISONED ARROWS.

In the following passage Mr. Stanley gives the result of his experience of the warfare with poisoned arrows in use throughout the region of the Nepoko:—"At Avisibba, about half way between Panya Falls and the Nepoko, the natives attacked our camp in quite a resolute and determined fashion. Their stores of poisoned arrows, they thought, gave them every advantage; and, indeed, when the poison is fresh it is most deadly. Lieutenant Staiss and five men were wounded by these. Lieutenant Stairs' wound was from an arrow, the point of which was dry—it must have been put on some days before. After three weeks or so he recovered strength, though the wound was not closed for months. One man received a slight puncture near the wrist; he died from tetanus five days after. Another received a puncture near the shoulder in the muscles of the arm; he died six hours later than the first case, of tetanus also. One was wounded in the gullet—a slight puncture—he died on the seventh day. I believe one wounded in the side died at night the same day. Tetanus ended the sufferings of all.

"We were much exercised as to what this poison might be that was so deadly. On returning from the Nyanza to relieve the rear column under Major Barttelot, we halted at Avisibba, and, rummaging among the huts, found several packets of dried red ants or pismires. It was then we knew that the dried bodies of these, ground into powder, cooked in palm-oil, and smeared over the wooden points of the arrows, was the deadly irritant by which we lost so many fine men with such terrible suffering. Now we wonder that we have been so long in the dark, for we could create any number of poisons from such insects as we have seen. The large black ant, for instance, whose bite causes a great blister, would be still more venomous prepared in the same way; the small grey caterpillars would make another irritant which, mixed with the blood, would torture a man to death; the bloated spiders, an inch in length, which are covered with prickles, most painful to the touch, would form another terrible compound, the effects of which makes one shudder to think of. These poisons are prepared in the woods. In the depths of the forests the savage makes his fire and prepares the fatal venom which lays low even the huge elephant. It is forbidden to cook it near a village. In the forest he smears his arrows, and, having covered the points with fresh leaves least he himself might be a victim, he is ready for war."

THE SOURCES AND COURSE OF THE RIVER ARUWIMI.

It was not until Dec. 5 that Stanley and his diminished followers left the pestilential forest and all its miseries and horrors and entered upon the rolling grass-land, the very sight of which had inspired the emaciated men with renewed strength and spirits. Regarding the sources and direction of the Aruwimi—which has many names, though all the aborigines of the Nyanza region unite in calling it the Ituri—Mr. Stanley says:—"The main Ituri, at the distance of 680 miles from its mouth, is 125 yards wide, 9 feet deep, and has a current of three knots. It appears to run parallel with the Nyanza. Near that group of cones and hills affectionately named Mount Schweinfurth, Mount Junker, and Mount Speke, I would place its highest source. Draw three or four respectable streams draining into it from the crest of plateau overlooking the Albert Nyanza, and two or three respectable streams flowing into it from north-westerly; let the main stream flow S.W. to near N. lat. 1 deg; give it a bow-like form N. lat. 1 deg. to N. lat. 1 deg. 50 min.; then let it flow with curves and bends down to N. lat. 1. deg. 17 min. near Yambuya, and you have a sketch of the course of the Aruwimi or Ituri from the highest source down to its mouth, and the length of this Congo tributary will be 800 miles."

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE ALBERT NYANZA REGION.

In the closing paragraph of his interesting communication, Mr. Stanley describes the geopraphical features of the Albert Nyanza and the land round about, and indicates the immense changes which must have taken place both in the depth and superficial area of that great sheet of inland water within a measurable period of time. "I look," says the distinguished traveller, "upon the country lying between the Albert Nyanza and the lake discovered by me in 1876 as promising curious revelations. Up to this time I am not certain to which river the last lake belongs—whether to the Nile or the Congo. I believe to the latter, but what I am sure of is that it has no connection with the Albert Nyanza." As to the tribes inhabiting the forests and the valley of the Ituri, they are undoubted cannibals; and the dwarfs—whom Stanley found so exceedingly numerous and troublesome between the Nepoko and the grass land—"a venomous, cowardly, and thievish race, very expert with their arrows," though here called Wambatti, were afterwards recognised by Emin's people as the same as the Tikki-Tikki, to be found further north.

NOT MARCHING TO ZANZIBAR.

The *Indépendance Belge* published the following account on April 8:—

We have reproduced the account transmitted on Feb. 26 from the Stanley Falls, in the Congo State, to the effect that Stanley and Emin Pasha were marching upon Zanzibar with a caravan and several thousand persons and 6,000 elephant tusks. This report caused some surprise, in consequence of the resolution expressed by Emin to remain at Wadelai for the defence of the interests of civilisation. It was inexact—or, at least, premature—as is proved by the following despatch, which we have received from our special correspondent on the African coast:—"Zanzibar (via Malta), April 8.—The report of the march of Stanley and Emin Pasha on Zanzibar is utterly without foundation. It was probably put in circulation by those Arabs who were last year responsible for the account of the death of Stanley. Neither good nor bad news of Stanley has reached Zanzibar, nor any tidings of his march towards the coast."

With reference to the above, it is pointed out that the denial of the *Independance* is not in any case conclusive, because the original statement, as to the combined movement of Mr. Stanley's and Emin Pasha's forces towards the sea, came from the Congo, and not from Zanzibar, to which the news need not necessarily have penetrated. The officials of the Congo Government have not any fresh news on the subject.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—An exceptional honour, it is reported, is in store for Mr. Parnell. The Prince of Wales, whilst at the House of Commons the other night, expressed a desire to meet Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader was not in the House at the time, but the wish stands good. An early opportunity will, a London correspondent learns, be taken of bringing the two gentlemen together at the house of a mutual friend.

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) was held at the bank office, Royal Bank-buildings, on the 11th inst. Mr. D. H. Small, the chairman, presided. From the statement of the accounts, a net profit was shown to have been realised during the six months of £5,902, which, with the balance standing over, amounted to £6,205. Out of this a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. was recommended while £800 was debited to the doubtful debt account, and a balance of £ 341 was carried forward. Ultimately the accounts and the report were passed and the dividend adopted.

A well-known firm of West End jewellers is making a special feature of rubies from the mines of Upper Burmah, and has on view a splendid collection of these valuable stones, made up with diamonds in many forms.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Another manifesto has been issued by General Boulanger. It is dated Brussels, April 5, and is addressed to the Electors of the Seine The following is the text:—

"To my Electors,—You have read the indictment of the Procureur-General, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, which has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and an attempt to justify the unjustifiable demand for authority to prosecute me—a demand to which an infatuated Parliament has just given its assent. It is supposed to bring me before an exceptional court, before the Senate, which is composed of political enemies who are not judges. Your robust good sense has by this time paid due justice to this tissue of falsehood, this collection of abominable slanders, which goes back to 1871. The odious documents of M. Beaurepaire impute to me as crimes all the acts of my existence previous to my accession to the Ministry of War, and my entrance into public life. Those acts were long known to all men. If they involve guilt, I should have had for my accomplices the politicians who called me to the Ministry, and notably those who were my colleagues. As a soldier, I have devoted my life to the service of my country, as Minister of War I contributed to securing its defences, and as a patriot and citizen I entertain the legitimate ambition to wrest the Republic from the hands which degrade and are ruining it. Your desire, and mine, is for an honest Republic, a sincere Republic, a Republic of all good Frenchmen—in a word, a national Republic. Your desire and mine is to obtain that Republic by legal means, by the regular exercise of universal suffrage. All the violence and all the calumnies in the world will turn us neither from the object nor from the means. In a few months universal suffrage will confirm your decision which has secured for me nearly a million suffrages—a decision which the indictment of an agent of a fortuitous and an exceptional jurisdiction took care not to mention, and will thereby insure the deliverance of our country by its Sovereign sentence. 'Vive la France!' 'Vive la Republique!'—General Boulanger, Brussels, April 5."

The banquet at the Lac Saint-Fargeaux Restaurant, Billeville, at which General Boulanger was to have presided, was given on Saturday night, and was replete with dramatic incidents.

The chair he was to have filled was left vacant, and a bouquet of carnations placed before it. M. Naquet was the acting chairman. After he sat down, a citizen noticing a bust of the Republic on a sideboard, went and placed it beside the carnations. The guests rose to salute it, singing the "Marseillaise." Two bridal parties crossed the hall to go to private dining-rooms; the brides asked to drink the health of the absent one, and MM. Naquet and Deroulede begged leave to embrace them in his place. The band not having yet arrived, the best men sang "En Revenant de la Revue," in which the rest of the company joned. At dessert M. Naquet read the speech his chief was to have delivered. It said that the General would use his utmost endeavours to consolidate the Republic, which had been jeopardised by the Parliamentarians, to deliver France from the "exploiting" class, and to establish a Government of the working people. He repudiated the charge that he aimed at a dictatorship, and that he had entered into an alliance with the enemies of the Republic. Those calumnies had received their contradiction by the vote of 245,000 electors of Paris. His object was to effect a national reconciliation, and to constitute a Republic of honest people. Adverting to the recall of the Duc d'Aumale, the words of General Boulanger were:—"I should have nothing to say against that measure if it were dictated by a generous sentiment. I took my part in the exile law at a time when the Parliamentary Republic was already compromised, but a strong Government has no need of exceptional laws. The National party, on attaining to power, will propose the abrogation of the Exile Laws and a general amnesty. The Parliamentarians, in recalling the Duc d'Aumale, based their action on a miserable calculation. They hoped to win from us the support of the Conservatives, but they would thus deprive the Republic of recruits whom we are bringing in." General Boulanger next condemned the *role* imposed upon M. Antoine by the Opportunists. If M. Antoine lent himself to their schemes, he (General Boulanger) would regret it for his sake. "The electors of Paris," he said in conclusion, "know that I do not distinguish between the Republic and France. My sole aim is to make the Republic an honest one, in order that it may be imperishable, and to make it imperishable in order that France may be great and strong." M. Laisant afterwards spoke. His attack upon the Government was greeted with cries of "A bas les assassins." "A bas les bandits!" M. Laisant said in conclusion, "There is courage in facing an enemy, but there is none in baring one's breast to an assassin. M. de Susini, who on hearing of General Boulanger's flight had withdrawn from the Boulangist party, had apparently repented, and entered the banqueting-room uninvited. He went up to M. Naquet, and they fell into each other's arms and wept. This incident stirred the banqueters more deeply than any other. M. Susini later on read a declaration in which he lamented his momentary want of confidence and his desertion of General Boulanger. There was considerable disturbance in the neighbourhood of Lac Saint-Fargeaux. After the banquet many arrests were made.

At a special Cabinet Council held at the Elysee on April 8, the French President signed the decree constituting the Senate a High Court of Justice to try General Boulanger. The document was communicated to the Senate by M. Leroyer. It contains the following articles:—

Article 1.—The Senate is constituted into a High Court of Justice to pronounce on the facts concerning the felonious attempt against the safety of the State, and other facts connected with it, brought to the charge of M. Boulanger, Georges Ernest, retired general, and deputy, and of all others who may be implicated during the preparation of the case. Article 2.—The Public Prosecutor at the Paris Appeal Court will exercise the functions of Public Prosecutor at the High Court of Justice, and will be seconded by MM. Roulier, Advocate-General, and Duval, Deputy Public Prosecutor, at the same court. Article 3.—The High Court of Justice will meet at the Palais du Luxembourg on April 12, 1889. Article 4.—The Keeper of the Seals of the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship is charged with the execution of the present decree—Paris, April 8, 1889. The President of the Republic, Carnot.

The French Chamber sat on Tuesday, 9th inst., from two o'clock p. m. until ten, the Republicans being determined to carry the Senate Procedure Bill, and the Opposition being equalled resolved to delay it till after Friday. A vote of urgency having been carried, M. Delafosse opposed the measure, regarding is as a law of exception decreed against General Boulanger. He added that the bill was a mockery of justice and an insult to the public conscience, seeing that the Senate was a political assembly and could not be impartial. The Republic had a right to defend itself, but regard for law, justice, and decency required that General Boulanger should be tried before an Assize Court. The conclusion of M. Delafosse's speech was greeted with applause on the Right and with counter-cries and calls foa "The closure" on the Left. The division on the closure of the general discussion was very close—namely, 253 to 243, for about fifty Radicals voted in the minority. In the subsequent divisions on the debate on the clauses of the bill party lines were strictly observed, all the Reactionary amendments being rejected by about 310 votes to 190. In the final division the bill passed by 318 votes to 207.

On Wednesday morning (10th) it was announced from Brussels that the French Government had addressed to the Belgian Cabinet no demand for the expulsion from Belgium of General Boulanger nor any other communication whatever in reference to him. The Belgian Government, on its own part, had come to no decision as to the eventual expulsion of the General, but it had intimated to him that if he wished to reckon upon the sympathy which Belgium has always accorded to political refugees, he would have to render the extension of this sympathy towards him possible by refraining from public acts which would inevitably lead the Belgian Cabinet to order his expulsion upon its own initiative and without awaiting any communication from the Government in Paris.

The new Chin Frontier Levy have left Pokoko to take over the frontier posts from the troops. Lieutenant Rainey, with 350 policemen, has marched *via* Pouk: his force will be massed at Gungaw and Kan; and Lieutenant Daly, the Assistant Commandant, with 150 men, has gone up the Chinwin. He will hold Kambale. It is probable that the mounted infantry will be retained at Gungaw for some time to come. Mr. Ross remains on at Gungaw till further orders. Several rebels caught during the recent disturbance have been tried, condemned, and executed. The whole of Jaw is reported very quiet. The head-quarters and left wing of the 10th Madras Infantry arrived here from Myingyan on the 26th ultimo. The regiment furnishes two companies to garrison Pouk, and a detachment at Pynchoung.

GERMAN RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Whatever differences between the two countries there may have been in the not very remote past, there can no longer be any doubt (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) that, at present, the maintenance of cordial relations with England is the keynote of German Colonial policy. "The authorities in Berlin make no concealment of their opinion that to go hand-in-hand in colonial affairs with Great Britain will be to the advantage of both countries, especially as Germany notoriously wants nothing of England, in this or any other respect. The growth of the conviction that the interests of the two Powers entirely coincide is the chief characteristic of the situation; and the contemplated increase of the British navy is cordially welcomed here, it being only regretted that circumsances do not permit of its being strengthened faster. Germany is content to be the greatest Power on land, and rejoices to see England maintaining her position as the greatest Power at sea. That Germany and England should remain supreme, the one on land, the other at sea, is one of the main conditions of the safety of both, for it is certain that, if Germany were crushed, her enemies would turn on England; and that, if England were defeated, her victors would hurl themselves against Germany. This conviction is steadily gaining ground here, and it is hoped that a corresponding one will make itself felt in England."

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, April 9.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.
To be Majors.

Capt J E D Fordyce.	Capt J E Barr.
Capt and Bat Maj C E Gubbins.	Capt H St P Maxwell.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

E Carbonaro.	G B Crawley.
E T Gastrell.	R A Cole.
A E Whistler.	J B Edwards.
H O'Donnell.	A N Carr.
F J B Priestley.	M L Shipley.
F W P Angelo.	W L Boswell.
C B Judge.	W E Banbury.
E H Rodwell.	E U Marrett.
R H Rattray.	

Madras Staff Corps.
To be Captains.

Lieut. W. W. V. Pakenham.	Lieut. J. S. E. Western.
Lieut. G. A. Carruthers.	Lieut. H. W. E Georges.
Lieut. E. J. P. Warden.	

Bombay Staff Corps.
To be Majors.

Capt. T. H. Mackenzie.	Capt. H. R. D. Thomas,
Capt. A. J. P. Nuthall.	

To be Captains.

Lieut. W. F. Cahusac.	Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman
Lieut. H. J. Forster.	Lieut. J. Davies.

Indian Army.
To be Colonels.

Maj and Bt Lieut-Col J Kelly, Madras Unattached List.

Lieut-Col A W Roberts, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut-Col W H Beckett, Bengal Infantry.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military forces:—

Col W E Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps.
Col C B Euan-Smith, C B, C S I, Madras Infantry.
Col E S Walcott, C B, Bombay Infantry.
Lieut-Col D C Andrew, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col W B Aislabie, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut-Col A R Wilkinson, Bengal Infantry.
Lieut-Col E C S Jackson, Bengal Infantry.
Maj. A. K. Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps.
Maj. C. E. Gubbins, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers from the half-pay list to the retired list:—

Lieut. E. C. Cox, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement of Sur-Maj. R. C. Thorpe, M. D., Bombay Medical Establishment, being ante-dated to the 14th of April, 1883.

The following apointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Capt. J. W. Currie, Madras Staff Corps, to be aide-de-camp to the Lieut Governor of Bengal.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

To ce Judge Advocate-General in India:—
Col. M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be District Staff Officers, First Class, Bengal Establishment:—
Maj H M E Brunker, Scottish Rifles.
Col T A Cooke, 17th Lancers (now on half-pay).
Col M G Gerard, CB, Bengal Staff Corps.
Col W I Bax, Bengal Infantry.
Maj E Money, Bengal Staff Corps.
Maj W R Routh, Suffolk Regiment.
Maj N P O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment.

To be district Staff Officers, First Class, Madras Establishment.
Maj. T. Harries, Middlesex Regiment.
Lieut-Col. G. Simpson, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col. F. Smalley, Madras Infantry.

To be District Staff Officer, First Class, Bombay Establishment:—
Col. H. J. Hallowes, East Yorkshire Regt. (now on half-pay).

To be District Staff Officers, Second Class, Bombay Establishment:—
Col. E. Cuhningham, Bombay Staff Corps.
Col. H. S. Fitzgerald, Durham Light Infantry.

HIGH COURT.—April 29.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For dismissal under Rule 64.

145-89—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs. Osman Ahmed.

Undefended New Long Causes.

2-89—Inperson—Kastur Poona and others vs. Vessa Volla and others.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co Ld, vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part-heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th April, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·797
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
D w Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·758
of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	89·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind.*	W, S, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	172

* From midnight to midnight.

The following address from the members of the Northbrook Indian Club has been forwarded to Mr. Bright's family:—"The undersigned members of the Northbrook Indian Club are desirous of offering the tribute of their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the late Mr. John Bright on the occasion of the great loss they have sustained by the death of that illustrious patriot. Mr. Bright was a member of the club, in the objects of which he deeply sympathised, as he did in all movements which would tend to draw closer the ties which should exist between all classes and nationalities included in this great empire. In forwarding this address the signatories do not forget that Mr. Bright had shown a special interest in the welfare of India—an interest which is recognised by them with feelings of affection and veneration for his character and memory, and which has earned the undying gratitude of the various races constituting the vast population of India."

A telegram from Darjeeling, dated 25th inst., states that Mr. Hart arrived there last night and is to proceed to Calcutta in the course of a few days. The correspondent who sends this information continues:—"In a short interview which I had with Mr. Hart he said: 'As far as I am at liberty to state, everything is quiet beyond Gnatong; but I cannot say what may happen. The road is at present clear, but a part of the way it was four feet deep in snow.'"

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TRANSPARENT
SOAP.
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